THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 151. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1869. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

OBITUARY.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Death of the Great War Minister.

A Sketch of His Illustriouus Career.

Death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—There is a perceptible gloom in all loyal circles here this morning, on account of the death of ex-Secretary Stanton. The Rebel element can scarcely conceal its manifestations of joy. Surgeon-General Barnes, Mr. Stanton's attending physician, discovered for the first time yesterday symptoms of trouble about the heart. Proper remedies were immediately applied, but Mr. Stanton failed to rally. His constitution has been so enfeebled by disease that it did not respond.

The Surgeon-General soon discovered that congestion of the heart had set in, and the ex-Secretary continued to sink from that time until 3 o'clock this morning, when he expired surrounded by his family. Surgeon-General Barnes remained with him until he died. He passed away without pain, and was conscious to the last. This morning those of the Judges of the Supreme Court who were in the city called at Mr. Stanton's late residence for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral. They will have charge of the whole matter. The President will issue an order during the day closing the departments, and flags will be placed at half-mast on all the public buildings.

THE CAREER OF EDWIN M. STANTON.

The announcement of the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, at an early hour this morning, will fall upon the whole great nation which he has served so faithfully, so wisely, and so patriotically, as a startling calamity. The arduous and exhausting character of his labors during the treasonable war against the Union was sufficient to have undermined the strongest constitution, and ever since his retirement from this position, as well as for a long time previous to it, he was in failing health. Recently he was quite ill, and for a time his friends were somewhat alarmed at his condition; but within a short time past he had greatly improved, and it was thought that there were many years of usefulness and honor still awaiting him in the new sphere to which, by the voice of the nation, speaking through the President and Senate, he had so recently been called. But in the midst of these assurances of mending health, and just on the eve of the great Christmas festival, comes the saddening news that the man who, during all the perilous days of the war, stood next to Abraham Lincoln in the hearts of the people, is no more. And the nation bows its head to receive the stroke, and while so bowed drops upon the bier of its departed greatness tears that spring from its very heart of hearts.

His Ancestry and Birth.

Edwin M. Stanton was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in the month of December, 1815, so that at the date of his death he was just fifty-four years of age. He was descended from a Quaker ancestry, and the Quaker influences were clearly discernible in his character and career.

His family originally settled in Rhode Island, from whence his grandfather removed to North Carolina about the year 1750. His grandparents, Benjamin and Abigail Stanton, resided at Beaufort for many years, and they were noted for their opposition to the slave system, although they were slave owners.

Benjamin Stanton died near the close of the last century, and he made a provision in his will that "all the poor black people should be entirely free whenever the laws of the land would allow it," and with a wise and benevolent forethought he directed his executors "to act as their guardians, to protect them, and see that they were not deprived of their rights or in any way misused." After the death of her husband, Mrs. Abigail Stanton removed to Ohio at the commencement of the present century. One of her sons, David Stanton, was married to Miss Lucy Norman, the daughter of a wealthy planter of Culpepper county, Virginia, and was settled in the village of Steubenville, then a new place in the backwoods.

His Early Life.

Edwin M. Stanton was the son of this couple. His father was a physician, and in the course of an extensive practice accumulated a competency sufficient to give his son a good education. His father died when Edwin was quite young, leaving a family of five children, of which he was the eldest. He studied at Kenyon College, Ohio, and upon concluding the course of instruction in that institution became a clerk in the bookstore of John Kenyon, Esq., of Steubenville.

He is Admitted to the Bar.

He did not remain long, however, in this employment; the active quality of his mind could not be satisfied with the monotony of mercantile life. He occupied his spare time in studying law in the office of David L. Collier, Esq., his guardian, and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. He removed to Cadiz, Ohio, and entered into partnership with Hon. C. Dewesy. He had the advantage of the friendship and tuition, at this time, of the famous Benjamin Tappan, afterwards Senator of the United States, and a great anti-slavery leader in his day. His practice rapidly increased, and during three years from 1839 he was reporter of the Ohio Supreme Court decisions.

The McNulty Case.

During this early portion of his legal career he was the counsel of Caleb J. McNulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives, on his trial for embezzling public money. Mr. Stanton cleared his client, and the case made a great excitement and gained the young lawyer considerable reputation.

Elected Prosecuting Attorney.

Shortly after he became of age Mr. Stanton was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Harrison county, Ohio, a position probably never before held by so young a man. He grew rapidly in public esteem, and in 1837 became the partner of his old preceptor, Mr. Tappan.

He Moves to Pittsburg.

In 1848, his business still increasing, Mr. Stanton moved to Pittsburg, where there was a greater field for his labor, and became the partner of the late Judge Shaler. He remained in Pittsburg until 1857, becoming the first lawyer at that bar, without question. He was employed in all the most important cases that were carried to the United States Supreme Court.

The Wheeling Bridge Case.

One of these important suits is the famous one known as the Wheeling Bridge case. It was in this perhaps that Mr. Stanton made his greatest reputation, and achieved his greatest success as a lawyer. It was as a counsel in this case that he made his first appearance before the Philadelphia bar.

He Practices Law at Washington.

In 1857 he removed to Washington. His practice began now to consist of heavy patent cases, a peculiar and laborious but very lucrative department of legal practice.

The Manney and McCormick Case.

In 1859 he appeared as counsel in the great reaper case of Manney and McCormick. This was a highly important suit and attracted great attention.

How He Succeeded Best.

It is a little observable that the class of cases in which Mr. Stanton best succeeded are those in which the executive mental faculties have most to do with the subject matter; such, for example, as patent cases, land cases, controversies concerning travelled routes or conflicting rights.

Appointed Attorney-General by President Buchanan.

While still engaged as counsel in the great Manny-McCormick reaper litigation in the Supreme Court, Mr. Stanton was called, in December, 1860, to the position of Attorney-General in the Cabinet of James Buchanan. On the 12th of this month General Lewis Cass, who had filled the position of Secretary of State from the beginning of Buchanan's administration, peremptorily resigned, because of the President's refusal to authorize the reinforcement of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, in the harbor of Charleston. On the 17th Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of this State, who had been Attorney-General during the whole of the administration, was promoted by the President to the vacancy at the head of the Cabinet, and on the 20th Mr. Stanton received his appointment as his successor.

Entering thus upon an exalted sphere of public life for the first time, he found ready at his hand a grand opportunity for displaying all the sterling qualities of statesmanship of which he was happily possessed. In politics he was still, as he had always theretofore been, a Democrat; but his Democracy was of the type of that professed by Lewis Cass, who refused to stain his hands with the suspicion of treasonable sympathy with the men who were clamoring for the disruption of the Union. Mr. Stanton's course in this crisis, differing as it did from the action of General Cass, was open to no equivocation. As at a later period in his career, he hoped to do the country signal service by subjecting himself for the time to the suspicions of loyal men who might be disposed to question his devotion to the country and its integrity, conscious that time and history would justify his course, as they have long since abundantly done.

Two days before resignation of Cass, Howell Cobb, of Georgia, the Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned his portfolio, but for a reason that was in startling contrast with that assigned by the old Michigan veteran. "His duty to Georgia required it," was the treasonable excuse for Cobb's withdrawal; and on the 29th of December John B. Floyd, the most unsavory of all the traitors whom Buchanan had gathered about him, resigned, because, after the transfer of Major Anderson's command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, the President refused to "withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether." Then on the 8th of January, 1861, came the turn of Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, who based his resignation as Secretary of the Interior upon the grounds that additional troops had been ordered to Charleston in the steamer Star of the West. Other resignations, and transfers resulting from them, were made in the Cabinet, and at last it was made up of Judge Black, General John A. Dix, Judge Joseph Holt, Horatio King, and Mr. Stanton. All these men were true to the country, although they differed widely upon the questions of right and expediency which were presented for solution. Yet they did as much, perhaps, as was possible under the circumstances to avert the great calamity that was impending over the nation, and to place all that was left of the army and navy in a condition to be made available by Mr. Lincoln and his administration as soon as the inauguration of the new administration should forever rid the country of the chronic constitutional weaknesses of James Buchanan.

Of the details of Mr. Stanton's course as a member of the reconstructed Cabinet of Buchanan we cannot speak in this connection; but it is sufficient to say that he was true and faithful to the nation and the Union, and did as much, if not more, than any other member of the Cabinet to keep the quibbling and wavering Chief Magistrate somewhere near the line of duty and patriotism. Two years later, when Mr. Stanton was taken into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of War, Judge Holt, who was certainly fitted to speak advisedly, wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio as follows:—

"It is an immense stride in the direction of the suppression of the Rebellion. * * * The rejoicing of the people over his appointment would have been far greater did they know the courage, loyalty, and genius of the new Secretary, as displayed in the intensely tragic struggles that marked the closing days of the Buchanan administration. He is a great man, morally and intellectually—a patriot."

In this connection, the following words, spoken by Mr. Stanton himself in reference to the scene which transpired at the council board when the news came that Major Anderson had transferred his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, will be interesting:—

"This little incident was the crisis of our history—the pivot upon which everything turned. Had he remained in Fort Moultrie, a very different combination of circumstances would have arisen. The attack on Sumter, commenced by the South, united the North, and made the success of the Confederacy impossible. I shall never forget our coming together by special summons that night. Buchanan sat in his arm chair in a corner of the room, *white as a sheet*, with the stump of a cigar in his mouth. The despatches were laid before us; and so much violence ensued that he had to turn us all out of doors."

His Appointment to the Secretaryship of War.

Buchanan and his Cabinet in due time passed away, the war against the Union was fully inaugurated, Simon Cameron was placed at the head of the Department entrusted especially with its prosecution, and Edwin M. Stanton remained for the time a simple private citizen, awaiting his opportunity, unconscious of the dazzling career that the future had in store for him.

On the one hand, it is asserted that Mr. Stanton had never met Mr. Lincoln before the day on which the former received from the latter his commission as Secretary of War; while, on the contrary, we have seen it stated that they had been associated in the conduct of the Manny-McCormick case, above alluded to, and had at that time laid the foundations of their future acquaintance. Be this as it may, the President had certainly enjoyed an opportunity for ascertaining the sterling qualities which Mr. Stanton had displayed during his brief Cabinet career under Buchanan; and as the position to which he called him was unquestionably the most important within his gift, a fact of which he was fully cognizant, he had not neglected his opportunity.

Simon Cameron resigned the Secretaryship of War early in January, 1862, and on the 11th of that month Mr. Stanton was appointed to succeed him, the nomination being confirmed by the Senate on the 13th. It is related in connection with the appointment that, in answering some questions on the subject, Mr. Lincoln observed that his first wish had been to choose a man from a Border State, but that he knew New England would object; that on the other hand he would have also been glad to choose a New Englander, but he knew the Border States would object. So he concluded to select from some intervening territory, "and, to tell you the truth, gentlemen," he added, "I don't believe Stanton knows where he belongs himself!" Some of the company present at the time of the conversation here recorded now said something about Mr. Stanton's impulsiveness, to which Mr. Lincoln replied with one of those queer stories with which he used to answer friends and enemies alike:—"Well," said he, "we may have to treat him as they are sometimes obliged to treat a Methodist minister I know of out West. He gets wrought up so high in his prayers and exhortations that they are obliged to put bricks in his pockets to keep him down. We may be obliged to serve Stanton the same way, but I guess we'll let him jump a while first!"

His Career as Secretary of War.

To detail the career of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War would necessitate a recounting of the most momentous events in the history of the country during the memorable conflict through which the country passed for the sake of preserving its integrity and institutions—a narrative which we have neither the time nor space at our command to make. The whole period of his Secretaryship previous to the close of active hostilities between the North and South is a standing tribute to his patriotism, his industry, his determination, his foresight, and his consummate statesmanship. The war itself is his record, and this record proves him to have been preeminently a counterpart of Bismark—a veritable "man of iron and blood."

The possession of these peculiar qualities, as might be expected, raised up about him a host of enemies. Failure was with him a crime, and he was therefore but little disposed to accept excuse of any kind by way of apology for it. He has been severely censured, in common with President Lincoln, for his treatment of General McClellan, while the latter held the chief command of the loyal armies. That his energy and obstinacy led him into frequent mistakes in this, as well as in other connections, his most ardent admirers will not pretend to deny, even now that the nation is gathered in mourning about his remains. But that he ever wilfully or maliciously failed to support, to the utmost of his power, every General in the field, the most bitter of his enemies cannot allege. On June 11, 1862, he telegraphed to General McClellan, who was then at the head of the army before Richmond, words which do not misrepresent the spirit in which he treated that commander and all others who, before and after him, failed to achieve the success which awaited Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and Meade. He said:—"I am fully impressed with the difficulties mentioned, which no art or skill can avoid, but only endure; and am striving to the uttermost to render you every aid in the power of the Government."

A great deal of the enmity he encountered sprung from the unceremoniousness with which, in entire harmony with his general characteristics, he was accustomed to treat measures which he believed would be fatal to the best interests of the cause he had at heart, and the men who had the hardihood to insist upon their adoption. From this sort of treatment not even Mr. Lincoln was exempt, as the following anecdote will serve to illustrate:—

On the night of March 3, 1865, while the last bills of the session were under examination for signing, and while the President and all with him were enjoying the expectation of to-morrow's inauguration, a despatch came in from Grant, which stated his confidence that a few days must now end the business with Lee and Richmond, and spoke of an application made by Lee for an interview to negotiate about peace. Mr. Lincoln intimated pretty clearly an intention to permit extremely favorable terms, and to let his General-in-chief negotiate them; even to an extent that overpowered the reticent habits of his Secretary of War, who, after holding his tongue as long as he could, broke out sternly:—

"Mr. President, to-morrow is inauguration day. If you are not to be the President of an obedient and united people, *you had better not be inaugurated.* Your work is already done, if any other authority than yours is for one moment to be recognized, or any terms made that do not signify that you are the supreme head of the nation. If generals in the field are to negotiate peace, or any other chief magistrate is to be acknowledged on this continent, *then you are not needed, and you had better not take the oath of office.*"

"Stanton, you are right," said the President, his whole tone changing. "Let me have a pen."

Mr. Lincoln sat down at the table, and wrote as follows:—

"The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army, or on some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question; such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or conventions. In the mean time you are to press to the utmost your military advantages."

The President then read over what he had written and then said:—

"Now, Stanton, date and sign this paper and send it to Grant. We'll see about this peace business."

Mr. Lincoln understood him thoroughly, and reposed the most unstinted confidence in his integrity, ability, and statesmanship. The following anecdote gives a striking illustration of the relations which existed between the Chief Magistrate and his Minister of War:—

On one occasion, during the latter period of the struggle, a certain despatch of instructions was shown the President. The latter thought the matter over a few minutes, and then said to the officer who had prepared and brought it to him:—"Did you consult the Secretary of War, Major?" The absence of the Secretary at the important moment was then related to Mr. Lincoln, with the subsequent remark of Mr. Stanton that he thought the right answer had been given, but that himself would have shrunk from the responsibility.

Mr. Lincoln, on hearing the story, rose, crossed the room, and taking the officer by the hand, thanked him cordially, and then spoke of Mr. Stanton as follows:—

"Hereafter, Major, when you have Mr. Stanton's sanction in any matter you have mine, for so great is my confidence in his judgment and patriotism, that I never wish to take an important step myself without first consulting him."

Only a few days before his death, Mr. Lincoln gave a still more striking testimony of the affectionate nature of his regard for Mr. Stanton. This was when Mr. Stanton tendered him his resignation of the War Department, on the ground that the work for whose sake he had taken it was now done.

"Mr. Lincoln," says a witness, "was greatly moved by the Secretary's words, and tearing in pieces the paper containing the resignation, and throwing his arms about the Secretary, he said, 'Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here.' Several friends of both parties were present on this occasion, and there was not a dry eye that witnessed the scene."

Holding Office Under Andrew Johnson.

But the war was over at last, and coincident with its close came the assassination of President Lincoln and the inauguration of Andrew Johnson. With him Edwin M. Stanton strove manfully, as he had done with James Buchanan before; but Andrew Johnson was a man of a different mould, and the same success did not attend Mr. Stanton's efforts. Harlan, Dennison, and Speed forsook their posts, unwilling to serve with the renegade; Seward, McCulloch, and Wells humbled themselves in the dust, and accepted without remonstrance the retrograde policy which Johnson dictated to them, and attempted to dictate likewise to Congress and the nation. "How does Stanton stand?" was the question that fell from the lips of all true men throughout the nation. Stanton held his peace, and for months gave no clue to his thoughts. But there were men who enjoyed his entire confidence, and who, on all fitting occasions, assured the people that when the crisis came, Edwin M. Stanton would be found true to his record. The people had found him true in the darkest hours of the war, and they were content to wait, conscious that he would not sacrifice his honor and the country's welfare for the sake of maintaining his place in the Cabinet.

At last the crisis was at hand. Andrew Johnson, some months before, had broken off all social and all personal official intercourse with Mr. Stanton, and on the 5th of August, 1867, sent to his intractable Secretary the following message:—

"Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted."

On the same day he received from Secretary Stanton a response stating that "public considerations of a high character" constrained him to remain in office until the meeting of Congress.

Then, on the 12th of August, just one week later, came the suspension of the Secretary under the Tenure-of-office act, and the appointment of General Grant to the position of Secretary of War *ad interim.* Mr. Stanton, content to let the law take its course, and having a clear understanding with, and entire confidence in Grant, made way for his temporary successor and again bided his time. The President reported his action to the Senate soon after its re-assembling, in December, 1867; but it was not until January 13, 1868, that the Senate, by a strict party vote of 35 to 6, refused to endorse Stanton's suspension, and on the following day General Grant turned over to his predecessor the custody of the office.

The time passed, and the nation waited for the next move of the two antagonists. It was taken on the 21st of February, when Andrew Johnson notified the Senate that he had finally removed Secretary Stanton, and designated Lorenzo Thomas, the Adjutant-General of the army, to act as Secretary of War *ad interim;* the Senate on the same day passing, by a vote of 28 to 6, a resolution declaring "that, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President had no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim.*"

Then came the great impeachment fiasco, Mr. Stanton sitting calmly entrenched in his office at the War Department, awaiting the issue. For nearly three months he waited patiently, and when at last, on the 26th of May, the Senate pronounced Andrew Johnson "not guilty" on the second and third articles of the impeachment charges, and the High Court of Impeachment was adjourned *sine die,* Mr. Stanton sent a message to the President notifying him that he had *relinquished* charge of the War Department, and the struggle was at an end.

Retiring now finally from the onerous duties which he had discharged for full five years and four months, with General Grant's brief *ad interim* incumbency as the only period of relaxation, the great war minister then sought in private life the repose of mind and body which he had so long and imperatively needed.

His Appointment to the Supreme Bench.

The contemplated resignation of Justice Grier made the choice of his successor on the Supreme Bench a matter of much solicitude. It was generally understood that the President intended to offer the position to Mr. Stanton, at once as a proof of his high personal regard and as a recognition of his eminent services in the War Department. Public expectation was in this instance gratified, for on the reception of Judge Grier's resignation the President immediately requested Mr. Stanton to fill the vacancy. On Sunday last the President and Vice-President called at the residence of the ex-Secretary of War and tendered him the position of Justice in United States Supreme Court, to occupy the seat of Justice Grier. The office was accepted by Mr. Stanton, and the President said that he would send the nomination to the Senate immediately. The name of Mr. Stanton was accordingly sent to the Senate on Monday, when an executive session was immediately called and he was confirmed promptly without the usual reference to the Judiciary Committee. The vote was—yeas, 46; nays, 11. The only Republican who voted adversely to the confirmation were Messrs. Fowler and Ross, who opposed him because of his attitude towards them on account of their votes for the acquittal of President Johnson on the impeachment trial. The appointment and confirmation of Mr. Stanton to the Supreme Bench gave satisfaction in all sections of the country. It was felt that the Supreme Court had gained a sound and able lawyer and a thoroughly honest man, who would decide justly and impartially, without fear or favor.

His Character.

Mr. Stanton was a man of the times and a man for the times, and it almost seems as if he were raised up by Providence to perform a specific work in securing the preservation of our national unity, and that, his work being finished, he was to pass away and leave his record as the great War Secretary—a career compressed into a few years, but complete and perfect in itself—for the admiration of posterity. Mr. Stanton's honesty, his patriotism, and his wonderful administrative abilities are all known and appreciated by the American people.

In his manner he was often unpleasantly abrupt, but much of this was due to the peculiar position in which he was placed, the peculiar duties he had to perform, and the peculiar men with whom he had to deal. Pretenders and self-interested seekers for position quailed before him, and lost their impudent assurance. He had the faculty of reading men, and men of genuine merit always received from him cordial and hearty support. In spite of his brusqueness Mr. Stanton was a man of fine sensibilities and warm feelings, which he allowed to show themselves on many occasions. Like most strong characters, he had a keen sense of humor, as was proved on the ever-memorable occasion when General Lorenzo Thomas attempted to take possession of the War Department. The comedy played on that occasion was one of the most amusing in this whole history of statecraft, and Mr. Stanton evidently enjoyed hugely the comic side of the affair. As a War Minister Mr. Stanton will take rank with the greatest that the world has produced, and his services in securing the suppression of the Rebellion will always entitle him to the grateful regards of his countrymen. Mr. Stanton was comparatively a young man, and there seemed to be many years of usefulness still before him. As a Justice of the Supreme Court he would have given dignity to the bench, and increased the confidence of the nation in the decisions of that tribunal. His sudden and unexpected death is the occasion for sincere grief, and he will be followed to his grave by a mourning nation.

The Death of Mr. Stanton—Further Particulars.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The community this morning was shocked by the report of the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. As his friends, only a few days before, had the announcement that he was slowly but surely recovering his health, the sad intelligence was the more startling. Many persons at first refused to believe that the report was correct, but they were soon convinced of the truth.

Little more than a week ago he made an argument before Associate Justice Swayne, in Chambers, in the Whitney and Mooney case, and it was admitted by those present that it was the ablest argument he ever made, and which satisfied even himself. Mr. Stanton had been confined to his house for about one week. The President and Vice-President called on him last Sunday, his fifty-fourth birthday, when the former tendered to him the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The next day the nomination was made and confirmed without the customary reference to the appropriate committee. Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, passed an hour with Mr. Stanton on Sunday, soon after the President and Vice-President left the house, and represents that he was then in cheerful spirits, though lying on his couch from weakness.

Yesterday Mr. Stanton complained of his sickness, but his family were not alarmed as to a fatal result, as he had apparently been in a worse condition previously. Shortly after midnight his symptoms became alarming. Surgeon-General Barnes was present on his accustomed visit, but found it impossible to afford relief.

Rev. Dr. Starkee, of the Church of the Epiphany Protestant Episcopal church of which Mr. Stanton was a member, was summoned, but shortly afterward the sufferer lost consciousness, and was unable to converse with any one. The pulsation of his heart ceased for a few seconds, and then returned very faint.

It was not until half an hour before his decease that his family could realize that he was dying. About three o'clock he expired. Surgeon Barnes says he never saw a man die so quietly, his life breathing away without a struggle. He died of congestion of the heart. At his bedside in these last moments were his family, consisting of Mrs. Stanton, his eldest son, Edwin L. Stanton, Ella, his eldest daughter, about twelve years of age, Lewis, his second son, nine years of age, and Bessie, his youngest child, five years old.

Mr. Stanton was born in Steubenville, Ohio. His mother is living in that State. A telegram was sent to her this morning. A large number of prominent citizens and gentlemen holding high official positions called to-day at the late residence of the deceased, some of them being unable to credit the report of his death, so unexpected and sudden, until they had satisfied themselves by personal inquiry.

Order from the President.

The President has issued the following order relative to the death of ex-Secretary Stanton:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1869.—The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of its most distinguished citizens and faithful servants, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, which occurred in this city at an early hour this morning.

He was distinguished in the councils of the nation during the entire period of its recent struggle for national existence—first as Attorney-General, then as Secretary of War. He was unceasing in his labors, earnest and fearless in the assumption of the responsibilities necessary to his country's success, respected by all good men and feared by wrong doers.

In his death the bar, the bench, and the nation sustain a great loss, which will be mourned by all. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral. U. S. GRANT.

The President and Cabinet officers will go to the residence of the late ex-Secretary as soon as the Cabinet shall adjourn to day.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe.

The following "card" from the father of Dr. Paul Schoeppe appeared in the *Evening Bulletin* of yesterday, and at the request of the friends of the condemned man, and in justice to his father, we reprint it to-day:—

I have heard, with deep indignation, of the attacks which the enemies of my son, Dr. Paul Schoeppe, have made upon him and me, by publicly and privately misrepresenting the cause of my leaving Carlisle. In view of the grave consequences of the deliberate lie that I, as the father of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, had left my own son to the mercy of his accusers, thus implying that I, too, deemed him guilty of the most heinous crime of which he is accused, I hereby solemnly and publicly declare all such accusations to be utterly false! I left Carlisle to accept the call of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Montreal, made to me before the trial, because I felt unable to discharge the duties of a Christian minister in a city where my son had been falsely convicted of a crime of which he is innocent. With regard to the will of Miss Stennecke, I can only repeat the declaration made by me in writing about three months ago, to Judge Graham, in Carlisle, in response to his remarks about the genuineness of the will, remarks which were alike unwarranted and totally unworthy of an impartial judge. That Miss Stennecke did, in my presence, subscribe her name to the document, and that I, with my own hands, signed my name to it, without knowing at the time the contents of the will. This I declare for the vindication of truth and justice, and to repel all wicked and malicious slanders. F. SCHOEPPE,

Evangelical Lutheran Minister.

Montreal, 20th December, 1869.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Dec. 24, 1869.

The Philadelphia money market to-day is exceptionally quiet, the public attention being absorbed in preparations for the Christmas holiday. Money-hunting is for the time suspended, and stringent as the market is, most people manage to supply themselves with some loose funds for the purchase of the usual Christmas offerings. The retail dealers appear to be driving active sales, and as the profits on this species of business are invariably good, the results will no doubt be satisfactory to all engaged in it.

As Christmas day will be a universal holiday in our city, the Stock Exchange, the Commercial Exchange, banks, and other public institutions will be closed, and our usual market reports will be omitted.

In loans and discounts a small amount of business is being done at the usual current rates.

The gold market is dull and weak this morning, with fluctuations between 120¾@120½, closing at the latter.

There is only a limited business in Government bonds, and prices continue rather firm.

The Stock Board was remarkably quiet, and the boards, both here and in New York, adjourned until Monday. The sales were very insignificant. There was a small sale of city sixes at 98¾, and of Lehigh loan at 91 for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was without sales, but the price was fairly steady at 50. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 53¾, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53½ b. o. 34¼ was offered for Catawissa preferred, and 28¾ b. o. for Philadelphia and Erie. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

63 sh Penna R.	.s. 53⅞	50 sh Penna.	.s5&1 53⅞

AFTER BOARD.

$500 Le gold l	....c. 91	19 sh Leh Val	....c. 53½
$500	do..... 91	100	do b60 53¾
$400 City 6s, New.		11	do..... 53¾
	c&p.... 98¾	5 sh Read	...s5wn. 50
54 sh Penna RR.	53⅞	7 sh Cam & A R.	118½
16	do..... 53½	500 sh Cata Pf.ls.b30	34¼
2	do..... 53¾		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@119¼; 5-20s of 1862 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 111⅞@112; do., 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@115; do., 1868, 114⅛@115⅛; 10-40s, 109@109⅜; Cur. 6s, 109@109¼. Gold, 120¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅞; do. 1862, 112⅛@113¼; do. 1864, 111⅛@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114½; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114⅝; do. 1868, do., 114⅛@115⅛; 10-40s, 109⅞@108½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108⅝@109¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120¼@120½; Silver, 119@120.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113⅝; do. 1864, 111⅛@112; do. 1865, 112⅛@112⅝; do. July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1867, 114⅛@114¾; do. July, 1868, 115@115⅜; 5s, 10-40, 108⅝@109. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109@109¼. Gold, 120¾@120¾. Market steady.

—NAHE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	120⅝	11·50 A. M.	120⅝
10·40 "	120⅝	12·15 P. M.	120½
10·45 "	120¾	Market dull.	

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Chi. and N. W. pref.	82
Con. Stock Scrip.	86¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	104¾
do. scrip.	81¾	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	22¾	Pacific Mail Steam.	48¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	99¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72¾
Mich. S. R.	85½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	85¼
Clev. and Pitts. R.	83	Gold	120¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	68½	Market dull.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Novel Strike—Convicts Get Up a Little Row Because their Tobacco Ration is Stopped.

A Chicago Outrage—A Young Woman Robbed in the Street—Severe Weather at St. Paul's—Twenty Degrees Below Zero.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Insubordination in the Massachusetts Penitentiary.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—It has just transpired, through the revelations of Warden Hayes, that on the 12th of October last there was a widespread insubordination in the State Prison, owing to the stopping of the extra tobacco ration given to the men in the foundry, which was only suppressed by the most firm and judicious action on the part of the warden, and the resort to solitary confinement as a remedy.

It was a critical affair, however, as the prisoners were preparing to arm themselves with improvised weapons. The men were taken in detail and confined, which had the effect of bringing them to their senses. The extra tobacco ration has not been restored. The convicts in the State Prison will be furnished with a Christmas dinner to-morrow. Albert Bancroft, of Woburn, has been pardoned from that institution.

Cock Fighting.

The chicken fanciers of the Highland district witnessed an ornithological discussion between Boston and Dorchester gamecocks yesterday, in which the former were victorious. Parties from Paterson, N. J., interested in the affair, left for home with nine thousand dollars which they won.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Reconstruction.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DETROIT, Dec. 24.—The English managers of the Great Western Railway have given its management to the Executive Committee, Mr. Jay, President of the Michigan Central, being at the head of it. The office of managing director is abolished, and W. R. Muir made Superintendent. The Detroit and Milwaukee road comes under control of the same board.

New Gold Discoveries.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Dec. 24.—A letter from Idaho reports extensive discoveries of gold near Rio Grande.

Severe Weather.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 24.—The mercury stood yesterday at 20 degrees below zero.

High Jinks in Chicago.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Last evening, a young lady was set upon by ruffians, who tore off her gloves, pulled a gold ring from her finger, took a pocket-book from her hands, gold buttons from her sleeves, and ran away. The lady was too much frightened to raise an alarm, and the robbers escaped.

FROM NEW YORK.

The News of Mr. Stanton's Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The death of Judge and ex-Secretary Stanton was announced this morning, and the Boards have all adjourned until Monday. In the Stock Exchange a vote was taken, and, it is said, a majority demurred to the adjournment, but the President declared the motion carried.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

HUDSON, Dec. 24.—James Galvin, night watchman at Ghent, on the Harlem Railroad, was run over and killed by cars, while under the influence of liquor.

Flags at Half Mast.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—It was noon before the general public learned of the death of ex-Secretary Stanton. The newspaper offices and some of the public buildings have flags at half mast.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Death of Mr. Stanton.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—The announcement of the sudden death of E. M. Stanton this morning caused excitement and deep regrets. Some few flags were immediately placed at half-mast.

An Aged Suicide.

Peter Maischein, over seventy years old, committed suicide last night by opening a vein.

The Peabody Obsequies.

City Councils have refused to pay the expenses of the Fifth Regiment National Guard to attend the Peabody funeral, but has appointed a committee of five members of each branch to represent Baltimore at the obsequies.

A steamer has arrived from Havana with a number of refugees. They had a rough voyage.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

California Markets—Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—It has rained steadily since midnight.

Flour firm at $4·62½@5·50; sales of choice wheat at $1·65. Legal tenders, 83. Freights to Liverpool, £2 10s.

The ship Orion has arrived from New York *via* San Diego. She is leaking slightly.

Arrived, ships E. F. Gabain, from Liverpool, and F. B. Fay, from New Castle, New South Wales.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 24—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money and 92⅝ for account.

American securities quiet. United States five-twenties of 1862, 85⅜; of 1865, old, 84⅜; of 1867, 83¾; ten-forties, 82¾. American stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 16¾; Illinois Central, 99½; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—11 A. M.—Owing to the approach of the Christmas holidays the Cotton markets are closed.

LONDON, Dec. 24—11 A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¾d.@1s. 8¼d. Tallow quiet at 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. Sperm Oil, £86; Whale Oil, £39. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Sugar, 39s.@39s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 24—1 P. M.—Consols, 92½ for money, and 92¾ for account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, old, 84¾; and of 1867, 83¾. Ten-forties, 82½. Erie Railroad, 17⅝; Illinois, 99¾; Great Western, 26.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Tallow dull at 44s. 9d.@45s.

HAMBURG, Dec. 24.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady at 15 marc bancos 2 schillings, and closed firm at 15 marc bancos 2 schillings.

BREMEN, Dec. 24.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 66 thalers 66 groats.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

The Bal Masque at the French Theatre.

I desire it to be distinctly understood that I was there.

"There! Where?"

Why, at the *bal d'opera* on Wednesday night, given at the French Theatre by the Societe des Bals d'Artistes Francais. It was an entertainment similar to the one intended to be given by an association of New York journalists, and to be dubbed "La Jeunesse Doree." Every one present was not French, but every one present was full of that proverbial French *diablerie*, without which no *bal masque* is supposed to be complete. The dancing commenced at half-past 10, and continued until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and the intervention of the police was needed only once. Every man and woman, for the time being, was an animated champagne-bottle stuck full of corks, continually popping, and containing the essence of elegant intoxication in him or herself. And then the dresses. If the nooks and glades which Eve frequented in Eden had been deftly furnished with undetectable mirrors, and Eue had been in the habit of executing *pas seuls* therein for the especial delectation of Adam and herself, the scene would have been something like that at the French Theatre on Wednesday evening. Never was so much pinkiness of flesh seen in this city, upon such an occasion, in so short a space of time. The amount of "spondulics" spent in spangles, of "tin" thrown away on tights, is not easily computable, for every woman who had a good form was bent on showing it to the best advantage, and I certainly never saw the can-can celebrated before with such a generous display of busts and buskins. But I would particularly invite attention to the virtue and decorum of the affair. As I said before, the police only interfered once, and only one young lady had her thigh broken.

Gone Up.

As I write, the rumor floats to my ear that the Woman's Suffrage Association has gone up, burst, broke; that the action of Mrs. Stanton in handing in her resignation has been precluded by the unexpected demise of the society itself. It died of too much strong-minded "gab." Its talking was very "tall," and it has finally talked itself to death. Some of the pillars, it is said, wanted to go over to the Oneida Community, and would have done so but for the plaintive vision of disconsolate "hubbies" left mourning them at home. At any rate, it seems certain they have met for the last time, for the present, at Mr. Packard's rooms. It may possibly revive in a week or two under another name.

Sent Her Husband to School.

An interesting case has lately held possession of one of the Brooklyn courts. It appears that some years ago a young lady holding a good social position in Boston gave her heart to a young man who was greatly her inferior in education. Trammelled by no petty conventionalities, however, the lady made up her mind to marry him first and send him to school aftewards. She did so, paid his schooling in advance, examined his reports, reviewed his lessons with him, and did everything in her power to manufacture a docile schoolboy out of her husband-lover. After going through a long course of educational sprouts, she introduced him to the society in which she moved, and as Mr. and Mrs. Lewis the two were well received, and lived to all appearances very happily. A child was born to them, whom they named Corinna, and Mrs. Lewis contemplated a happy fortune. About this time, however, her ungrateful husband ceased to care for her, went after actresses and pretty women generally, ceased to take an interest in his books, and did all a bad man could to break her heart. Wearied out, Mrs. L. applied for a divorce, and pending the consequent litigation, the court awarded to her the custody of her child. With desperate ingenuity, intent upon wounding her to the very quick, Lewis kidnapped this child, his own daughter, and finally bore her away on a roundabout route through the Canadas, and so brought her to this city, where he procured lodgings in East Seventieth street. Here they were discovered by a Boston detective by means of an elaborate personal inserted in one of the New York morning newspapers: Mrs. Lewis was telegraphed to at Boston, and in a day or two the matter will be definitely settled. There's a grateful husband for you! Husbands are too often like the scripturally-mentioned children. You train them up and away they go! I am afraid after Lewis left college he attended night school too much.

The Smallpox.

It is said that the smallpox is raging on the east side of the city; that Mr. Harris, the Sanitary Superintendent, has taken most suspicious and surreptitious pains to prevent the news of it getting abroad, but that in the Seventeenth and Eleventh wards the disease already has become epidemic. I presume the truth is that a few bad cases have been detected in the worst wards, and that average caution is recommended.

Merry Christmas.

No reason occurs to me why I should not wish the readers of THE TELEGRAPH a merry Christmas. They have always treated me well whenever they have treated me at all, and I do not decline to make myself at quits with them by wishing them the compliments of the season.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Bateman as "Leah."

"Leah" is the part in which Miss Bateman made her reputation, and she is entitled to the credit of having introduced a new and impressive dramatic creation to the American stage. As an acting character, "Leah" is just as superior to "Mary Warner" as Mosenthal's drama is superior to that of Tom Taylor. *Deborah*, from which *Leah, the Forsaken*, is adapted, has poetical feeling, several well-arranged and impressive scenes, and one first-rate part which affords a capable artist opportunities for powerful acting. It gives us a striking picture of the ignorance, superstition, and brutal prejudice of an interior German village, and it is pervaded by a large, beautiful, and truly Christian spirit of charity that cannot but make a good impression on an audience. The contrast between the ignorant and bigoted peasants and the persecuted Children of Israel is well portrayed, and by making a Christian youth the lover of the Jewess a number of very effective situations are produced in a natural manner. Since Miss Bateman first appeared in it the part of "Leah" has been played with success by some of the most prominent actresses of the American stage, and the public have had an opportunity to see Ristori and Janauschek as "Deborah." In comparison with these two great actresses Miss Bateman falls very short of the highest standard of excellence. "Deborah" is one of Janauschek's most impressive personations, and she plays the part of the forsaken Jewess with a fervor and intensity of passion and emotion that Miss Bateman, with her meagre style, cannot hope to equal. Such a comparison, however, is perhaps scarcely fair, and judging Miss Bateman's performance by a less exalted standard of art, it certainly has much merit. In the first three acts she is evenly good, without producing any very decided sensation, reserving her powers apparently for the great climax of the fourth act, and the pathetic scene at the conclusion of the play where "Leah" stands at the door of her rival and witnesses a happiness that ought to have been hers, but from which she is for ever excluded. These passages Miss Bateman plays admirably, and the great scene in which she curses her recreant lover is an admirable contrast to the finale, when she meets with the innocent child and turns her curses into blessings. Miss Bateman is far from being a great actress, but she has qualities that deservedly entitle her to the regards of the public, and in her personation of "Leah" these qualities are displayed to the best advantage.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Monday evening, January 5, the Grand Italian Opera will commence a season of twelve nights and two matinees. This combination, headed by Kellogg, is one of the best that has visited our city for some time, and they will certainly do ample justice to the various operas which will be produced. The tickets for the season will be sold at the remarkably cheap price of $15, and for that purpose the subscription books will be opened on Monday next at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

AT THE CHESNUT *Patrice* will be given to-night, and to-morrow afternoon Dickens' *Christmas Carol*, under the title of *Christmas Eve, or the Miser's Dream*.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will make her second appearance in *Leah* to-night. To-morrow afternoon the *Serious Family* and the *Carpenter of Rouen* will be presented.

AT THE ARCH Mrs. E. D. Wallace will make her first appearance on any stage in her own dramatization of *Little Dorrit* to-night. The same bill will be repeated at the matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS Blitz and his son Theodore will exhibit the wonders of their Temple of Magic to-night and at the Christmas matinee to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE to-night and to-morrow afternoon there will be the usually attractive variety of minstrel performances.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine bill of Ethiopian mirth and melody will be presented this evening and to-morrow afternoon.

SENTZ & HASSLER'S MATINEE to-morrow will include a fine selection from the masters.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

YEARS AGONE, before art and commerce had reached the point of excellence which now marks their progress, fond parents, relatives, and friends were obliged to resort to the toy bazaars and other places for Christmas gifts, which, when obtained, were principally remarkable for their transient beauty and device. But now all this is changed. The giver of Christmas presents, endowed with a greater supply of wisdom, seeks not for tinsel or gaudiness, but rather for substantiality, and where once was presented a lot of candies is now presented a keg of Almeria grapes, or a bag of fine Mocha coffee. These articles prove acceptable in a double sense. They show liberality, and they go towards tickling the palate of the recipient. Nowadays our grocers vie with our fancy dealers in the way of Christmas goods. Dropping into the extensive establishment of Messrs. Crippen & Maddock, No. 115 South Third street, a few days since, a scene met our view that would astonish some of our old time grocers could they but once more resume the flesh. The place was crowded with goods of every description. Dehesa raisins, that made of the mouth a fountain, foreign nuts, such as paper-shell almonds, Paradise nuts, English and Grenoble walnuts, filberts, etc. Oranges, lemons, new layer figs, Guava jelly, marmalade, Havana preserves, green and black teas, Liberia, East India, Mocha, African, Government Java, and Maracaibo coffees, fine mackerel, shad, and salmon, French peas, truffles, pates de foie gras, and boneless sardines were scattered around in delightful confusion, and led us to wish that we were blessed with the wealth of a Crœsus, that we might gladden the hearts of all our grandchildren, children, and friends, with dainties selected from such a magnificent stock. For older tastes, we observed stowed away in a corner some 200 or 300 cases of golden sparkling Catawba wine, of such purity as would make a friar call for more. To housekeepers who are disgusted with the lardy quality of the pound butter they have now forced on them, we have a word of relief to give. At Crippin & Maddock's they will find Goshen butter direct from New York State dairies, that will please the taste of the most fastidious. Bear it in mind, the store is No. 115 South Third street.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals appearing with the opening of the year this is one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town, and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of

GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

ONE COLD AFTER ANOTHER will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough, and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS
Made to Order,
$12 and $14.

A similar reduction on all Measured and Ready-made Clothing at

CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under Continental Hotel.

THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in another column of the above splendid Sewing Machines, just introduced to the Philadelphia public by Messrs. Felt, Stone & Co., No. 1029 Chesnut street. It sews the heaviest leather or other unbending substances with the same facility that it does the lightest and flimsiest fabrics, and any number of thicknesses can be sewed on it without changing its tension, the length of its stitch, or stopping the machine.

Our readers should examine it, and they will find it the best and most complete Sewing Machine yet invented.

IN THIS SEASON OF GIFTS, fond parents and relatives, who have yearly favored their especial *proteges* with kind remembrances, are often somewhat puzzled as to the proper selection of presents. Almost every article imaginable has been chosen, and toy and book and fancy stores are searched through in vain. The man or woman of fine culture and plethoric pocket-book can, however, have his or her most earnest desire satisfied by paying a visit to the magnificent and extensive new Art Gallery of Earles, No. 816 Chesnut street. Our readers well remember the serious loss sustained at the fire which occurred a few months since, by this firm. They immediately took other quarters and began the work of re-erecting on the old site. Many then deplored the destruction of the fine gallery, and judged for the moment that its like could never again be found. Perseverance generally surmounts all obstacles, and the progress of the Earles has been no exception to this rule. In their present building can now be found paintings fitted to adorn the rooms of the most fastidious. The arrangement, too, is excellent. Many of the defects in hangings noticeable in the old establishment have been remedied, and each particular work is displayed in such a manner as to stand precisely on its own merits and be best seen. Here will be found gems by Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, Brochart, and others, together with all the Rogers groups; exquisite porcelain pictures, curved easels, brackets, etc. Last, but not least, seventeen fine new chromos, executed by Prang and other artists, are on exhibition and for sale.

AN EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the most extensive Glass, China, and Queensware establishments is Messrs. WILLIAM AKERS & CO.'s, 823 Market street. Everything required by either housekeepers or hotel-keepers, from the plainest stoneware to the most elaborate French china, can be found there, and at prices, too, that are amazingly low. Buyers of Holiday Goods will consult their interest by examining Messrs. Akers & Co.'s large and magnificent stock. They will find it ablaze with BEAUTY and abundant in BARGAINS.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH.—PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL, LORBERRY, SHAMOKIN, AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL.
OFFICE, SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. DEPOT, NINTH STREET (No. 957), BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Have you ever befouled your grey hair with the viscid dyes or worse preparations offered as substitutes? If so, they disgust you, of course; but let not that prevent you from using PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which is clear and harmless as water, in all respects agreeable, and effects the desired object thoroughly and satisfactorily.

AS A HOLIDAY GIFT nothing could be more appropriate than a Singer Family Sewing Machine. To be had upon easy terms at No. 1106 Chesnut street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
TEN DOLLARS CASH. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

NO. 704, 704, 704, 704 is the place to buy Sewing Machines. The Parham is sold on terms to suit all, and every machine warranted. Salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

PLEASE READ

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

MARRIED.

ELY—SMITH.—On December 22, 1869, at No. 402 Michigan avenue, Chicago, DARRIE C., daughter of Dr. D. S. Smith, to J. LINDLEY ELY, of Philadelphia. (New York papers please copy.)

DIED.

ROSDEVEX.—On the 23d instant, ESTELLE ROSDEVEX, aged 27 years.
The burial will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. James Tyson, No. 332 S. Fifteenth street, on Monday at 9 o'clock A. M.

COLGAN.—Suddenly, on the 22d instant, Mr. JOHN COLGAN, in the 28th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Resolution Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, back of No. 1551 Germantown road, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MACHETTE.—On the 21st instant, BELVILLE MACHETTE.
His male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1417 Mary street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SHALLCROSS.—On the 23d instant, MARIA B., daughter of the late Benjamin and Catherine Shallcross, in the 36th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, the Bristol pike, above Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,

IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,

BY

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

11 4 thstu2m6p PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

9 4 thsturp6 E. S. HARLEY

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, PASTOR of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, on Sunday next, morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The evening sermon will be addressed to the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION of the Tabernacle Church, on the theme "TEMPERANCE." Public cordially invited.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH AND CHERRY STREETS.—Sunday next being the fourth Sunday in the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—SERVICE ON CHRISTMAS DAY in the Parish Building, N. W. corner WALNUT and TWENTY-SECOND Streets, at 11 A. M., and on Sunday and thereafter at the usual hours. 1t*

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching on next Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. J. SPARHAWK JONES, of Baltimore.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning Subject —"Footprints of Time." Evening—"The Holy Child of God," with an extra musical service.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 12 4 6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pag

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We call attention to our spec preparations for the coming Holidays.

We have had manufactured a large assortment of GOWNS, JACKETS, and WRAPPERS, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, made of a variety of fine materials, and most handsomely shaped and trimmed.

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BILLIARD JACKETS,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
STUDY GOWNS.

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Containing one-half dozen Fine Handkerchiefs, a very appropriate present to a gentleman.

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Every improvement that ingenuity can invent or art suggest is applicable to this machine.

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SALESROOM, No. 704 CHESNUT STREET.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
D. HOYER BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1869. 12 24 2t* 31 6 10§*

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street, Dec. 24, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 24 tmwtJ 10 ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 29 S. SEVENTH Street, Dec. 23, 1869.
The holders of the Six per Cent. Gas Loan, No. 7, due January 1, 1870, are hereby notified that the Certificates of said Loan will be paid at this office on that day, after which time interest on the same will cease.
12 24 6t BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,
12 23 20t Treasurer.

POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23, 1869.
SATURDAY, the 25th inst., (Christmas), this Office will be entirely closed at 10 A. M.
The usual early delivery and late night collection will be made.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

TO RENT—THE LECTURE HALL of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH, above Chesnut. 12 24 fmw3t

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HANDSOME VIENNA FANS, a job lot, cheap.
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RUSSIAN LEATHER PORTEMONNAIES.
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LACE COLLARS, 25 cents up to $1·50.
LACE HDKFS., Linen Centres, 50, 62½, 75 cents, $1 up to $2.
LADIES' LINEN HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 15, 16, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50 up to 75 cents.
LADIES CORDED HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 40, 50, 56, 63½, 80 cents.
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GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 31 cents up to $1.
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GENTS' HEMMED HDKFS, all linen, 25, 31, 38, 50c.

SEVERAL LOTS OF
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Consisting of
TOILET SETS,
VASES, TULIP STANDS,
ASH STANDS, TEA SETS,
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One of the few securities we feel safe in recommending as good.

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We recommend these bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium. We have for sale $300,000 at the original subscription price, 95 and accrued interest in currency (denominations $500 and $1000 coupon). Purchasers this month have the advantage of the gold coupon, payable at our office on January 1—the premium upon which is equal to nearly ¾ per cent., making the price lower than many bonds of much less merit now offered to the public.

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READY THIS DAY.
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MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The Crowning Festival of the Whole Year.

Some of its Time-honored Customs which are Still in Vogue, and Some which have Fallen into Neglect.

When Christ was born of Mary free,
In Bethlehem, that fair citie,
Angels sang there with mirth and glee,
In Excelsis Gloria!

Herdsmen beheld these angels bright,
To them appearing with great light,
Who said:—"God's son is born this night,"
In Excelsis Gloria!

This King is come to save mankind,
As in Scripture truths we find,
Therefore this song have we in mind,
In Excelsis Gloria!

Thou, dear Lord, of Thy great grace,
Grant us the bliss to see Thy face,
That we may sing to Thy solace,
In Excelsis Gloria!

Christmas Day, the Christ Child's Birth-day, that season of rejoicing, of merry making, of gift giving, of feasting, of gladness of heart, and of peace and good-will to all classes and conditions of men, is again upon us. Another evening and another dawn will see us fairly launched on its great sea of happiness.

The season is not only a time for rejoicing, but is also a time for conveying joy. To fully observe Christmas, we must endeavor to make others happy as much as we strive to minister to our own enjoyment; and let all remember, while in the height of their rejoicing, that there are many human beings who are not highly favored in this world's goods, who know no merry Christmas, no happy New Year. Towards such let the purse, as well as the heart-strings, be loosened, and you will have the pleasure of feeling that the true spirit of Christmas has been in you—namely, giving as it has been given.

It is pre-eminently becoming that the day which saw the great gift of God to man—the Christ-child—should be observed in a joyous manner, and by the giving of gifts from man to man. May the day still be kept from age to age in the right spirit, and let us never forget, in the accumulation of new observances, its high and holy origin.

The Source of the Christmas Festivities.

Considering that Christmas is pre-eminently a Christian festival, it would seem strange that many of the customs peculiar to the day are to be traced back to heathenish sources for their origin. When the different European nations were first converted to Christianity, it was found that the rites peculiar to their former faith had taken such hold upon the popular heart, that it was almost impossible to prevent their continued observance. The early missionaries, therefore, made the best of this circumstance by engrafting on the ancient ceremonies and superstitions of their converts the principles of the new faith which they had accepted, thus rendering the transition less sudden and less obnoxious.

This was particularly the case with respect to Christmas in Great Britain, from which country we have borrowed nearly all of our own methods of observing it. The origin of the principal ceremonies was the *Saturnalia* of the Romans.

At different times, to the peculiarities of the *Saturnalia* were added the weird rites of the Druids and the grim observances of the Saxon mythology; and from this odd mingling of Pagan ceremonials sprang the Christmas festivities of our forefathers.

Among such may be noticed the peculiar customs and observances of the olden times, the bringing in and lighting of the Yule log, the hanging of the mistletoe, the decoration with evergreens, the boar's head, the carols and waits, and many merry fireside games.

The History of Christmas.

Having received the countenance of the Church, and being based on customs which were revered by the common people, Christmas continued down to the Reformation to be celebrated throughout the Christian world with great rejoicing. When the Protestant sects sprang into existence, this great festival, in common with many others on the Roman calendar, retained its place among the customs of the Lutheran and Anglican Churches; but by the adherents of Calvin it was rejected *in toto*, as without any warrant in Scripture. It was to the prevalence of this spirit among the Puritan settlers of New England that we owe the origin of our national festival of Thanksgiving. As Scotland was the country in which the Calvinistic doctrines became most prevalent, it was there that the clergy made the most determined efforts to do away with the observance of the obnoxious festival. The result of this course is the absence, even at the present day, of anything in the way of festivity on Christmas, except in the Highlands and the county of Forfar. But even in the Calvinistic Lowlands the tendency to rejoicing at the close of the year is so irrepressible that New Year's Day and the preceding evening, known as *Hogmanay*, are seasons of general jollification. In this country, while Christmas was formerly regarded by the Presbyterians with as much aversion as it is by those of their belief in the Old World, it has at last come to be observed by them generally, but merely as a season of festivity, without partaking of any sanctioned religious character.

Ancient Christmas Sports and Customs.

The gathering of the sacred mistletoe was among the great events of Christmas time with the ancient Britons and Druids, by whom the plant was held in great veneration, especially when found clinging to the oak. On this occasion a party of the people would sally forth with all the paraphernalia of rejoicing, the Druids or priests at their head, to gather the mysterious plant. On reaching the oak two white bulls were first secured to it, and then the chief Druid, arrayed in robes of white, to typify his purity, ascended the tree, and with a golden knife severed the sacred plant, which was caught in falling in the robe of another priest. The bulls, and in some instances human victims as well, were then sacrificed, after which the plants thus gathered were divided among the people and by them hung up in sprays over the entrances to their dwellings. Not only was the plant considered to possess the power to propitiate the sylvan deities during the season of frost and snow, but it was held to impart a healing influence to all who thus revered it.

This plant has not been introduced to any extent into the decoration of Christian churches, but where it can be easily obtained it has been used extensively in the adornment of private houses. At the present day it is extremely rare in England, and almost unknown in our own country. But it still flourishes in great luxuriance on the apple trees of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, where large quantities are cut during the Christmas season and forwarded to London and other important cities, to be used in the decoration of houses and shops.

One of the most enticing games of Christmas eve is connected with this plant. A branch of it is suspended from the wall or ceiling, and when one of the gentler sex passes under it, either purposely or by accident, she incurs the penalty of being kissed by any one of the less gentle specimens of humanity who covets the privilege. And if she be not kissed, it is generally believed that she will remain single during the whole of the coming year.

The decoration of churches and private houses with greens is among the oldest customs connected with the season. For churches, while it has been customary to employ nearly all the seasonable varieties of evergreens, the plants that are held in the highest favor in England are the holly, bay, rosemary, and laurel. The ivy is also used, but from its associations with Bacchus and the infernal orgies celebrated in his honor, it is generally considered undesirable. It is still the custom, however, at the two great English Universities to deck the windows of the college chapels with this plant. Cypress, also, is sometimes excluded on account of its funereal associations.

In this country, where many of the more appropriate evergreens are but scantily produced, the cedar, box, and pine are employed, from the necessities of the case.

For houses, every available shoot of green is pressed into service, although holly and ivy have usually the preference. In Oxfordshire, England, there was a peculiar penalty attached to the neglect of this ceremony. The maid-servant would request the man to furnish a supply of ivy for decorating the house; and if for any reason he did not comply, he was soon horrified by the apparition of a pair of his breeches nailed up to the gateway.

The procession and lighting of the Yule log is another time-honored institution, though now mostly disused. A modified form, sadly shorn of the pomp and ceremony which formerly attended it, is still retained in some sections of England.

The ceremony of bringing in the Yule-log was conducted in the following manner:—The party repaired to the woods where the log lay, and having placed themselves in the harness, dragged it in triumph to the hall, each wayfarer raising his hat as it passed. Arriving there, they were greeted by the minstrels with a song.

The log was then rolled upon the ample hearth and ignited with a coal from the remnant of the Yule-log of the preceding year. This done, a candle of monstrous size was lighted, and then the Christmas party made themselves merry with music and wassail.

The festival of the winter solstice, as celebrated by the ancient Goths and Saxons, was termed *Juul* or *Yule*, by the latter of which terms Christmas is still known in the Scottish dialect. The term is most probably derived from the Gothic word *giul* or *hiul*, from which is derived the English "wheel," and which has the same significance. *Juul*, or *Yule*, is therefore supposed to signify the turning point of the year, a supposition which is confirmed by the fact that in the old clog almanacs the Yule-tide is designated by the device of a wheel.

Another of the ancient sports of Christmas was the procession of mummers or maskers, who were accustomed to array themselves in the most outlandish and fantastic costumes, combining all the oddities of men and brutes, and then make the round of the principal houses within their reach, to the intense delight of old and young. The ceremony was not strictly confined to the Chrismas season in old times, although it is at present, wherever practised in England. At Tenby, in South Wales, it is kept up for three weeks, every house in the town being visited. In Scotland, mumming or guising is performed at New Year, as are all the other festivities of the winter-solstice.

Still another was the Lord of Misrule of the olden time. This functionary, in a word, was the master of the Christmas Revels. We have the following account of the custom by Stow:—"In the feast of Christmas, there was in the King's house, whersoever he lodged, a 'Lord of Misrule,' or Master of Merry Desports, and the like had ye in the house of every nobleman of honor or good worship, were he spiritual or temporal. The Mayor of London, and either of the Sheriffs, had their several Lords of Misrule, ever contending, without quarrel or offense, who should make the rarest pastime to delight the beholders. These lords beginning their rule at Allhallond Eve, continued the same till the morrow after the Feast of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas Day, in which space there were fine and subtle disguisings, masks, and mummeries, with playing at cards for counters, nayles, and points, in every house, more for pastimes than for game."

In the University of Cambridge this functionary, regularly elected from among the Masters of Arts, was termed *Imperator*, or *Praefectus Ludorum*, and his duties were not only to superintend the diversions of Christmas, but of the annual representation of the Latin plays by the students as well. A similar custom prevailed at Oxford.

In the Inns of Court in London, the Lord of Misrule reigned in great splendor, being surrounded by all the paraphernalia of royalty, including a lord-keeper and treasurer, a guard of honor, and two chaplains, who regularly preached before him in the Temple Church on Sunday. His sovereignty terminated on Twelfth-Day. In 1635, this mock-royal personage expended £2000 out of his own pocket, and in return received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Charles I.

As an illustration of the outrageous license enjoyed by these functionaries, we subjoin an extract from the "articles" by which the Right Worshipful Richard Evelyn, Esq., constituted Owen Flood, his trumpeter, the "Lord of Misrule of all good orders during the twelve days:"—

"I give free leave to the said Owen Flood to command all and every person or persons whatsoever, as well servants as others, to be at his command whensoever he shall sound his trumpet or music, and to do him good service, as though I were present myself, at their peril. I give full power and authority to his lordship to break up all locks, bolts, bars, doors, and latches, and to fling up all doors out of hinges to come at those who presume to disobey his lordship's commahds. God save the King!"

The Lord of Misrule commenced his reign by absolving all his subjects from their wisdom, commanding them to retain just enough sense to know how to conduct themselves like fools.

Christmas Music.

A distinguishing feature of the "Merry Christmas" time is its music. In England there is a class of musicians who are termed "Christmas Waits," although it is not known whether the word originally denoted the music, the performers, or the instruments upon which they played. As early as the year 1400 a company of "waits" was established at Exeter, concerning whom Rymer gives a long account, commencing as follows:—

"A wayte, that nightelye from Michelmas to Shreve Thorsdaye pipethe the watche withen this courte fower times; in the somere nyghtes iij tymes, and maketho bon gayte at every chambere-dore and offyce, as well for feare of pyckeres and pillers. He eateth in the halle with mynstrielles and takethe hyverye (allowance) at nyghte a lofe, a galone of alle, etc."

From this account it would appear that, in the time of Edward II, the "waits" were pages of the court; but in later days they were merely minstrels, whose strains were heard only at Christmas time in England, and in Scotland—Christmas being there tabooed—at New Year. In London, at the present time, they perambulate the streets at night for two or three weeks before Christmas, performing the popular airs of the day on various wind instruments. Their labors cease on Christmas Eve, and soon after they call upon the inhabitants for their contributions.

The singing of Christmas carols is another custom which has long prevailed in England. The Christmas carol is as old as the festival itself, and in the primitive days of the Church it was customary for the bishop, surrounded by his clergy, to take part in this simple and beautiful ceremony. In those times the carol was purely religious, but it afterwards became more secularized, and has been sung in the streets, and other places.

We hear no real Christmas carols in our own country, save once in a great while, when sung as a hymn by some Sunday School in their public Christmas exercises.

A specimen of the secular carol is found in the song which in ancient times was sung at the bringing in of the boar's head—one of the great Christmas dishes.

The ceremony of "Bringhig in the Boar's Head" in these early days was attended with great pomp and ceremony. It was the first and foremost dish upon the Christmas table of the feudal chieftains, and was served in a manner strictly in accordance with the boisterous customs of the day. Trumpets were flourished jubilantly, and the minstrels sang their merriest strains, as the "sewer" strode into the banquet-hall, at the head of a procession of stately lords and dames. Then, advancing to the table, he chanted the boar's head carol, the words and music of which are well known.

As time advanced the dish came into some disrepute; and when Parliament, during the Commonwealth, endeavored to extinguish Christmas by statute, the boar's head became a thing of the past. In some corners of England, however, the ceremony of bringing in this dish yet lingers; while at Queen's College, Oxford, it is still an established institution.

Christmas Dishes, Ancient and Modern.

The dish that ranked next to the boar's head in ancient times was the peacock.

This vainglorious bird was considered a rare treat, and was served in a corresponding style. First stripping off the skin without disturbing the glittering plumage, the bird was roasted whole, and then recommitted to his original covering; the beak, and frequently the whole body, was then covered with gold-leaf, and sometimes a piece of cotton, dipped in spirits and ignited, was placed in his bill. Within the bird reposed spices and herbs, and without was a plentiful supply of mutton gravy and the yolk of eggs.

The lady-guest of noblest birth or most bewitching beauty was selected to bear this royal dish into the hall: and following her, to the sound of music, came the rest of the dames, in the order of their rank.

Sometimes, however, the peacock was served in a pie, at one end of which his crest appeared, while at the other protruded the gorgeous feathers of his tail.

But the dish that has an irresistible charm for the Englishman, all over the world, is his Christmas pudding. This affair is of quite modern origin, although it had its progenitor in the plum-porridge of ancient days. This last was so highly esteemed that it was always served with the first course. Into this composition entered the broth of beef or mutton, thickened with brown bread; and, when half boiled, with a further admixture of raisins, prunes, currants, cloves, ginger, and mace.

The plum-pudding, to which the delectable porridge has given place, is so well known that no enumeration of its ingredients is necessary in this place.

Next in order to puddings and porridge come the Christmas or mince pies, and of these the Englishman is not permitted to make a monopoly, although he is entitled to the high honor of their invention. As early as 1596 Christmas pies were popular under the title of "mutton pies." At a later period neat's tongue took the place of mutton, the remaining ingredients being nearly the same as at present.

So highly esteemed at one time were these Christmas pies that a watch was always set upon them, to forestall the depredations of thieves.

Christmas Superstitions.

No other season in the year—no other festival in the calendar—is accompanied by so many singular fancies and actual superstitions as Christmas.

One of the most ancient and curious of these was that concerning the crowing of the cocks.

Silent during the hours of darkness throughout the rest of the year, it was believed in olden times that "this bird of dawning" crowed from the setting of the sun on Christmas eve to its rising on Christmas morn. Shakespeare has noticed this superstition and turned it to good account in one of the ghost scenes of *Hamlet*. It was also believed that no spirits or fairies walked the earth at that time.

In old times there was a prejudice among the people of Scotland against spinning on Christmas day, they believing that it was nothing less than sacrilege to be so engaged. The Calvinistic preachers, overflowing with anti-Christmas prejudices, took especial pains to rid their flocks of this idea.

In the counties of Cornwall and Devon, in England, it was long believed, and it is probable that the notion still lingers there and in other out-of-the-way places, that at 12 o'clock the cattle in their stalls would fall upon their knees and make "a cruel moan, like Christian creatures."

It was the custom throughout England to deposit in some secure place the charred remains of the Yule log, from which to light its successor on the ensuing Christmas. And it was believed that the preservation of this remnant would unfailingly secure the house against fire throughout the coming year.

So, too, if a person who was troubled with a squint should chance to enter the hall while the log was burning, the omen was considered unpropitious. A like idea attended the arrival of a person with bare feet, more especially when that person happened to be a flat-footed woman.

If a person unluckily snuffed out a candle, his or her pairing with one of the opposite sex during the coming year was a thing not to be thought of; unless, indeed, a spark should remain, from which the candle could be rekindled by blowing on it. So it was believed that bread baked on Christmas Eve would never mould; and when Christmas fell on a Sunday, good luck awaited every one, while the reverse was the case when the festival happened on a Saturday.

Christmas Presents.

The crowning glory of the Christmas season is the Christmas gift. It is in the expectation of this that the young hearts of every Christian household beat high and wild with hope for many weeks. And not alone by them are the amenities of the holiday season thus looked forward to with eager longing. Sad, indeed, is the lot of him or her for whom, on Christmas morn, there is not at hand some token, however slight, of the remembrance of relatives and friends. Such a one is virtually an outcast, a being who has no place at the Christmas board or around the Christmas hearth.

Closely connected with Christmas gifts are Christmas charities. While the former passes only from relative to relative, or from friend to friend, the latter embrace all humanity, and have special reference to the poor. In almost all Christian lands it has been the custom for the rich to furnish the poor in their neighborhood with a substantial Christmas dinner, in addition to the bestowing of various other favors on that great holiday. So, too, in the public corrective institutions, it is usual for the corrupted and impoverished elements of the population to be treated to a feast that does not shame the day. These occasions afford faint glimmers of that bright and joyous life which throughout the rest of the year is unknown to the subjects of poverty and crime.

The Christmas Tree.

The great feature of the Christmas festival in Germany is the Christmas tree. This beautiful custom is almost universal in this country, although in England it was quite unknown until within the last quarter of a century. In Germany it is a very ancient custom, and had its origin in all probability in some of the mediæval pageants which were so popular on the Continent. The tree is usually of fir, although both birch and yew are used. The Christmas tree is there always illuminated, the smaller gifts dangling from the boughs, while the more bulky ones are deposited around it on the table. In the Catholic sections of Germany, the Christ-child, from whom the gifts are alleged to come, is frequently personated by a person robed in white, and bearing a crown and wings of gilt. But this feature, being considered irreverent on account of the deceit which it involves, is said to be falling into disuse.

Our Christmas tree is usually of pine or cedar, and copies substantially after the German model, though probably as a rule not quite so elaborate.

Christmas in the United States.

It is scarcely necessary for us to dwell at any length upon the special observance of Christmas in our own country. Our people are, perhaps, not quite so boisterous as were their English ancestors, not entirely given up to that reckless *abandon* which is still a marked characteristic of the festival as celebrated in our Mother Country. And yet, we believe that, outside of New England, where the old Calvinistic leaven is not yet extinct, it is the happiest, the gayest, and the jolliest season of the year.

Many of the churches are handsomely decorated, and services appropriate to the occasion are held on Christmas morning. The remainder of the day, as well as the preceding evening, and, as a general thing, the entire week between Christmas and New Year, is given up to social enjoyment, especially on the part of the children. The principal charm which the occasion has for them, however, is that of the Christmas gift. The chimney is the favorite channel through which the presents reach them, and Kriss-Kingle is the patron saint to whom they are taught to ascribe the unbounded generosity of which they are the happy recipients. In many families the Christmas tree is preferred to the stocking, and in many others both are called into requisition.

And now, having given the principal facts about the history and observance of the Christmas anniversary, we close by giving to every kind reader and, of necessity, firm friend of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, the time-honored and beautiful compliments of the season—A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BRONZES!

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST VARIETY OF CHOICE

WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING

Statuettes, Groups, Animals, and Birds,

SELECTED AS THE BEST FROM AMONG THE WORKS OF

EMILE HERBERT,	MOIGNIEZ,
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E. CARLIER,	COUSTOU,
HUZEL,	E. CANA,
PEIFFER,	PILET,
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Candelabra, Vases, Card-Stands, Inkstands, and Fancy Articles Generally.

Paris Mantel Clocks and Side Pieces,

IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE, FLORENTINE, ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZES,

ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL 12 3 mwf

Holiday Present.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

Being determined to adapt ourselves to the wants of the times, and not to be outdone by any one, we have, in addition to our

LARGE STOCK OF FINE FANCY GOODS,

Opened a

25 CENT,

50 CENT,

75 CENT,

AND $1

Department, in which will be found an elegant variety to select from, consisting in part of fine French Jardinieres, rich China and Bohemian vases, Toilet Sets, Smoking Sets, Card Receivers, Writing Desks, Inkstands, Glove, Handkerchief, and Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Satchels, Pocket-Books, Cigar Cases, Wax Dolls, Ladies' Ready-made Undergarments, Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Lace Collars and Sets, together with many novelties in Fancy and Useful Articles, especially adapted for the Coming Holidays.

ALL OF WHICH WE GUARANTEE TO SELL CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE CITY.

ARNOLD'S,

No. 46 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Store open every evening. 12 22 wf2t

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MUSICAL BOXES.

"Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bells," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with Choir Selections from "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "Trovatore," "Norma," "Martha," and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making A BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order and imported direct by

FARR & BROTHER,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

12 17fmw5t BELOW FOURTH.

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a large assortment of

NEW AND ELEGANT

Fancy Articles,

Selected in Europe this season for their

NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [12 14 14t

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ROSEWOOD DESKS, RUSSIA AND TURKEY

WRITING-CASES,

foreign and domestic.

VIENNA, PARIS, AND LONDON FINE

POCKET-BOOKS,

in Russia, Turkey, and Calf.

MASON & CO.,

11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

XYLOPLASTIQUE INKSTANDS, TRAYS, PAPER WEIGHTS, and MATCH BOXES, SCOTCH GOODS—A large assortment.

Wedding and Visiting Cards,

Elegantly engraved.

N. B.—Our patrons will oblige us by giving their orders for engraving intended for Holiday Presents, at an early date. MASON & CO.,

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ROGERS, WOSTENHOLM AND OTHER FINE English makes,

Pocket-Knives and Scissors.

BRONZE AND CARVED WOOD

INKSTANDS

in great variety.

CARVED PAPER KNIVES, BOOK-MARKERS, PEN-HOLDERS, TRAYS, MATCH and STAMP BOXES, in Wood and Ivory.

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GOLD SPECTACLES.
GOLD NOSE SPECTALES.
OPERA GLASSES.
THERMOMETERS.
SPY GLASSES.
CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
MICROSCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, ETC.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,

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TO IMPORTERS,

MANUFACTURERS,

AND ALL

OWNERS OF DRY GOODS

WHO NEED MONEY.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Are prepared to buy any description of desirable

DRY GOODS

In large or small lots

FOR CASH DOWN.

Anv parties who own

DRY GOODS,

And need money, are invited to call on us.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

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CONRAD BROS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

COURVOISIER'S LADIES' KID GLOVES.
" MEN'S "
ALEXANDER'S LADIES' "
" MEN'S "

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

SCARFS,	PARTY FANS,
STUDS	OPERA GLASSES,
CUFF BUTTONS,	DRESSING CASES,
DRESSING GOWNS,	ODOR BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,	PORTEMONNAIES,
MUFFLERS,	CIGAR CASES,
SUSPENDERS,	SILK UMBRELLAS,
PULSE WARMERS,	CANES,
	PERFUMERY.

Everything beautiful in our line is represented and for sale cheap at

CONRAD BROTHERS',

1107 CHESNUT STREET,

(Girard Row). 12 18 6t rp

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We would call attention to our large assortment of

French Bronzes,

Flexible Stands,

WITH FANCY MILK SHADES.

Taper Lamps,

Porcelain Lanterns,

And many other articles that would be suitable presents combining beauty with utility.

Miskey, Merrill & Thackara,

No. 718 CHESNUT STREET,

12 4 stuth10t PHILADELPHIA.

A. J. IANDER, JR.,

No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,

Also, No. 100 FULTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Such as all the

NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES,

CHAIRS,

TOWEL-RACKS.

FOOT-RESTS,

Also, a full line of

PAPER-EMBROIDERED PATTERNS,

WORSTED SILK, BEADS, ETC.

MONOGRAMS DRAWN TO ORDER. 12 2 thsmwlm

OPERA GLASSES

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

At JAS. W. QUEEN & CO.'S

OPTICIANS,

No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A LARGE VARIETY of CHAIRS, got up expressly for the season. The largest collection of CHAIRS FOR CHILDREN, all sizes and styles, now ready. Also, some entirely new designs of LADIES' and GENTS' CAMP CHAIRS, wholesale and retail, at

Nos. 223 and 225 N. SIXTH Street.

12 22 3t I. H. WISLER.

SENSIBLE HOLIDAY GIFT—A BOX OF CHALLEN'S Initial Paper, embossed or in colors, 40 cents to $2.

No claptrap allowed or dollar trash sold.

CHALLEN, Stationer and Engraver,

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF 1870.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JAN. 3.
SUBSCRIPTION
for Secured Seats for the Season of
TWELVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES,
14 PERFORMANCES, ONLY $15.
14 PERFORMANCES, ONLY $15.
SUBSCRIPTION LIST will open on MONDA MORNING, Dec. 27, at 9 o'clock, at C. H. Trumpler's, N 926 Chesnut street.
Full particulars in Saturday's papers. 12 23

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
THIRD WEEK AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
PATRICE;
OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW.
Patrice.....Miss LAURA KEENE
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2,
When will be given Charles Dickens' Christmas Carol entitled
CHRISTMAS EVE;
OR, THE MISER'S DREAM.
With BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Two Splendid Pieces, Day and Night.
Another NEW PLAY in preparation, by American Authors.
CHAMPAGNE;
OR, STEP BY STEP,
Written by MATILDA HERON and LAURA KEENE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 24,
Third week of the eminent artiste, and BENEFIT OF MISS BATEMAN, who will appear for the second time in her great original character of LEAH, as performed by her in the principal cities of Europe and America, in the celebrated Play, in five acts, of
LEAH.
Leah, her original character.....Miss BATEMAN
In order to accommodate families, a matinee will be given ON SATURDAY (CHRISTMAS) AFTERNOON.
FRIDAY (Christmas) NIGHT,
MISS BATEMAN as.....LEAH.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins 7¾.
CHRISTMAS WEEK—LITTLE DORRIT.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Christmas Eve,
First Representation of
LITTLE DORRIT,
With new Scenery and Great Cast.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Mrs. Glennara
Mrs. E. D. WALLACK as.....Little Dorrit
Her first appearance on any stage.
LITTLE DORRIT MATINEE TO-MORROW,
Christmas Afternoon, at half past one.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CHRISTMAS DAY
COME, LAUGH, AND BE MERRY.
Afternoon Performance at 3 o'clock. Evening Exhibition at 7¾. And every afternoon and evening during the Holidays. SIGNOR BLITZ, assisted by THEODORE BLITZ. All the new Mysteries from Europe.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 11

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND, EVERY EVENING—
Positively Last Six Nights of the Greatest Gymnasts of the Age, RIZARELLI BROTHERS, Mad'lle Lupo, Mad'lle Bertha, Little Josie, Pet of California; Harlequin Tom, Fairy of the Lake; Mad'lle De Rosa. AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, Etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY, at 2½ o'clock.
THIS AND CONTINUE EVERY EVENING.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Christmas Week, Great Extra Bill. Re-engagement Mr. FRANK BROWER, FOR ONE WEEK MORE, introducing his great original character of
"HAPPY UNCLE TOM."
Benefit of Mr. FRANK BROWER Friday, Dec. 24
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 25c. Gallery, 25c. 12 2

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
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VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLI ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON an EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ
Every Evening at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2.

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

A CHRISTMAS COLUMN.

CHRISTMAS COMES AGAIN.

BY ELIZABETH STODDARD.

Let me be merry now, 'tis time,
The season is at hand
For Christmas rhyme and Christmas chime;
Close up, and form the band.

The winter fires still burn as bright,
The lamp-light is as clear,
And, since the dead are out of sight,
What hinders Christmas cheer?

Why think or speak of that abyss
In which lies all my Past?
High festival I need not miss,
While song and jest shall last.

We'll clink and drink on Christmas Eve,
Our ghosts can feel no wrong;
They revelled ere they took their leave—
Harken, my Soldier's Song:—

"The morning air doth coldly pass,
Comrades, to the saddle spring;
The night more bitter cold will bring
Ere dying—ere dying.
Sweetheart, come, the parting glass,
Glass and sabre, clash, clash, clash,
Ere dying—ere dying.
Stirrup-cup and stirrup-kiss—
Do you hope the foe we'll miss,
Sweetheart, for this loving kiss,
Ere dying—ere dying!"

The feasts and revels of the year
Do ghosts remember long?
Even in memory come they here?
Listen, my Sailor's Song:—

"O my hearties, yo heave ho!
Anchor's up in Jolly Bay—
Hey!
Pipes and swipes, hob and nob—
Hey!
Mermaid Bess and Dolphin Meg,
Paddle over Jolly Bay—
Hey!
Tars haul in for Christmas Day.
For round the 'varsal deep we go;
Never church, never bell,
For to tell
Of Christmas Day.
Yo heave ho, my hearties O!
Haul in, mates, here we lay—
Hey!"

His sword is rusting in its sheath,
His flag furled on the wall;
We'll twine them with a holly-wreath,
With green leaves cover all.

So clink and drink when falls the eve:
But, comrades, hide from me
Their graves—I would not see them heave
Beside me, like the sea.

Let not my brothers come again,
As men dead in their prime;
Then hold my hands, forget my pain,
And strike the Christmas chime.

—*Appleton's Journal.*

HUNTING HIM DOWN.

A SENSATION STORY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

BY TOM HOOD.

From the Christmas number of "Once a Week."

PART I.—MURDER.

Extract from the "Mudclod-cum-Clay Express."

"At a late hour last evening the usually quiet village of Frogleigh-in-the-Marsh was thrown into a painful state of excitement and alarm by the report that a body had been discovered in the vicarage fields. It bears marks of violence which cannot have been self-inflicted, and suspicion points to its having come to its end by foul play.

"The body was found by Mr. Potterton, of Dovecot Farm, who was returning from Squampsby market. He immediately communicated with the police, who at once proceeded to the spot, and, under the guidance of Inspector Spry, the active and intelligent head of the Mudclod constabulary, are already on the track of the supposed murderer, and have strong expectations of his speedy apprehension.

"Further Particulars.

"At the moment of going to press we are enabled to give some further particulars connected with the mysterious discovery of a dead body in the fields near Frogleigh-in-the-Marsh.

"Our reporter—who, we may state in the public interest, in order that the inhabitants of Mudclod and its vicinity may not be imposed upon by the impudent fabrications of unscrupulous journals, was the only member of the local press who placed himself in communication with the authorities—has been furnished with the following additional information on this painful and terrible subject:—

"It appears that the body is that of a young man named John Redhope, son of a farmer residing at or near Mashborough. He has for some time past been paying his attentions to the daughter of Mr. Trouse, of the Red Lion Inn, at Frogleigh, and it was understood that they were engaged, and would be married at the beginning of next year. Within the last few weeks, however, there has been an estrangement between them, in consequence, it is alleged, of the deceased's jealousy with regard to Miss Trouse's receiving the attentions of another suitor, and which had been the subject of high words between them on more than one occasion.

"The unfortunate man's rival is said to be one William Travers, a person of notoriously bad character; and who has been in trouble on more than one occasion in connection with the frequent poaching affrays on Lord Fitz-Fessantrie's estates. It is known to the police that the deceased and Travers had words together no later than last market-day, and the latter was heard to threaten to 'knock the other's head off,' and which threat he is perfectly capable of performing. On going to Travers' lodgings, however, he was found to be absent, and it is believed that, hearing of the discovery of the body, he has fled to avoid arrest. The police, under our able and intelligent chief-constable, Mr. Spry, are on his track, and express themselves certain of his speedy apprehension.

"Latest Intelligence.

"We regret to say that no trace has been yet discovered of the suspected murderer, who, it is feared, has made good his escape. A reward will probably be offered for his apprehension, and the London police will be communicated with without delay.

"The shock has, we are sorry to learn, been very severe to Miss Trouse, who is completely prostrated, and is being attended by Dr. Cullum, who, however, states that no immediate danger is to be apprehended.

"Postscript.

"Since the above was in type, an individual has presented himself at the police station in this town, and has made certain revelations of great importance touching the suspected criminal. He states that he was in communication with Travers this evening at the Bull and Butcher Inn, in High street, and that Travers declared his intention of going to London by the 7·58 train. Enquiries at the railway station, however, tend to prove that Travers did not leave by that train, but as he mentioned his destination, hopes are entertained of his ultimate apprehension. The police, under Inspector Spry, the intelligent and able head of the borough constabulary, are on the track, and express themselves confident of success.

"To further the ends of justice, we may here append a description of the appearance of Travers. He is of the middle height, or thereabouts, with sandy hair and whiskers, the latter meeting under his chin, in what is frequently facetiously styled 'a Newgate frill.' His eyes are brown, and there is a cast in one of them. His nose, which is a little on one side, has a tendency to the aquiline. When last seen he wore a velveteen coat and cord trousers, with a low-crowned felt hat."

PART II.—MYSTERY.

The Narrative of Thomas Mole, Commercial Traveller.

"I have the honor to represent the celebrated and uniformly solvent firm of Tetherbridge, Coulson, and Pobgee, of St. Mary Axe, in hardware. I am known at the chief hotels on my circuit, and among my friends in town, as Tommy Mole, my precise and proper Christian name being Thomas. My residence is Hackney, my principles are Conservative, and my family three in number.

"Having placed the public *au courant* with my name, position (commercial and domestic), and place of abode, I will at once proceed to explain how it is I come to pen this narrative.

"I have from childhood upwards been of a studious and meditative turn. I have read—I may almost go so far as to say devoured—the thrilling creations of Mr. Kilkee Wollins, the distinguished novelist, and of his yet more distinguished master and teacher, Mr. Edgar Allen, poet and romancist. I never travel without carrying their works in my portmanteau when on the rail, and in the box-seat of the gig when on the road.

"My mind, I may state without vanity, is of the same order as those of the great writers above named. I have the same delight in threading the mazes of intricate and difficult mysteries; and I may state in all modesty that for the last ten years no murder of any importance has occurred with regard to which I have not placed myself in communication with the authorities by forwarding a minute report, at once analytic and synthetic, of the circumstances of the case, with my deductions as to the real culprit. I may add, that in the majority of instances I have been more or less right, more particularly in those in which the real culprit has hitherto escaped detection, chiefly in consequence of the failure of the police to follow up my suggestions, which would have led to the arrest of parties who I felt sure were guilty.

"While staying at Puddledock I received instructions from the firm which I have the honor to represent—those instructions necessitating my staying in that part of the country for at least a fortnight. My ordinary business in Puddledock and the neighborhood was speedily completed, and I was therefore left with a considerable amount of unemployed time on my hands.

"It so chanced that while I was meditating how to turn this brief holiday to the best account, I took up the *Mudclod-cum-Clay Express*, and read the particulars of a mysterious murder which had been committed in the neighborhood of that town.

"Here, I felt, was presented to me an opportunity for putting into practice myself those theories as to the detection of crime, of the soundness of which I had failed to impress that peculiarly obstinate body, the London police.

"I determined to give my mind—and not only my mind, but my Christmas holiday and my personal energies—to the discovery of this remarkable crime. I devoted the morning to a rapid glance at the writings of my two great literary guides, philosophers, and friends, and having thus refreshed myself at the springs of their wisdom and acumen, I turned my attention to the case under consideration.

"At a first glance I could see many salient points on which evidence would hang. First, that there was a murder; second, that there was strong reason for supposing some one to be the murderer; third, that there was strong reason for supposing that that murderer was Travers. So far all was clear enough. Then came this important question:—Travers had disappeared—where had he gone? It did not take me a moment to decide. The recent perusal of "The Purloined Letter," and of a story curiously resembling it, from the pen of Mr. Wollins, enabled me to argue the matter out, thus:—Travers had declared he was going to London in order to fly from justice. Therefore Travers was still concealed in the neighborhood of his crime, because he would immediately argue that that was the last place where the police would look for him.

"I at once made up my mind what to do. I placed myself in communication with the obliging and accommodating manager of the Theatre Royal at Puddledock, and hired from him, professedly for an entertainment, which I was to give for a charity at a neighboring town, a selection of such theatrical costumes as I thought might prove useful to me as disguises. Armed with these, I proceeded to the railway station to book myself for Mudclod-cum-Clay.

"My reading of the works of the two writers I have named prepared me for one thing—the extreme probability of accident revealing important clues to the solution of the mystery. I was not, therefore, surprised when, on reaching the Railway Station, I happened to discover something that induced me at once to alter my plan of action.

"It was a cold day, and as the down platform was open and unprotected, I waited on the up platform, which afforded the shelter of the booking-office and waiting-room, until my train should be signalled.

"While seated in the latter apartment I heard voices outside the window. Something was said which attracted my attention. I cautiously opened the window, found two persons outside talking in a low voice. I listened, but I could only catch a few words here and there, which I at once took down in my note-book."

Extracts from Note-book.

"'Of course not! It would at once have brought the police upon us!' 'No, he did not strike me, though he threatened to do so; but I was too quick for him.' 'Serious injury.' 'Telegraphed to London.' 'A cut across the head, exposing the brain, and laying the cheek open.' 'Look about for some employment.'

"I had little difficulty in connecting these scraps of conversation with the Mudclod murder. Here was the criminal. All I had to do was to hunt him down.

"At this moment, unfortunately, I made an unguarded movement which attracted the attention of those outside. They turned round quickly, and looked hard at me, but with great presence of mind, I began to whistle, and assumed an air of indifference. To put them still more off their guard, I affected to be nodding and kissing my hand to some one on the opposite platform, and finding them still gazing intently at me, I drew out a coin and pretended to be amusing myself with pitch and toss. The ruse was successful. The two smiled and walked away.

"Of course I abandoned my notion of going to Mudclod. I would follow the individual whose words I had taken down. I did not know his destination, but that was immaterial. I would get into the same carriage and watch him, and getting out when he did could excuse my not having a ticket by showing that for Mudclod, and explaining that I had taken the wrong train. Under pretense of waiting for a down train I could contrive to go to an inn, where I could assume one of my disguises and follow the murderer unsuspected.

"Having come to this determination, I went out on the platform to compare him with the minute description in the *Mudclod Express*."

Comparison Extracted from Note-book.

"Mudclod Express.	Observations.
"Of middle height or thereabouts.	"Yes, thereabouts certainly.
"Sandy hair and whiskers, the latter meeting under the chin.	"Dark hair and no whiskers.
"Eyes brown, a slight cast in one of them.	"Eyes brown, and a decidedly slight convergence.
"Nose on one side, and with a tendency to the aquiline."	"Nose hooked, and with a turn to the left."

"Here will be seen, except on one point, a very strong coincidence in the various peculiarities described. That point is the hair. But the difference in that respect was the one thing which made me certain of my man. I had not read my Wollins and Allen in vain, and if the man had had sandy hair and whiskers with a Newgate frill, I should have doubted the accuracy of my conclusion, for I felt certain that he had altered that portion of his personal appearance. *He had dyed his hair and shaved his whiskers.* But he could not alter his height, the color of his eyes, or their squint, the shape of his nose, or its crookedness.

"When the train arrived, I followed him into his carriage and watched him narrowly while affecting to read the paper. He got out at Biborough, and I followed him. Of course, I had an altercation with the porters, and, to keep up appearances, threatened to report the guard for allowing me to get into a wrong train. My travelling companion seemed much amused, and waited to hear the dispute, which ended by my paying the fare, and going across to the Railway Hotel to get something to eat before taking a return train. I was glad to see that after chatting with the porters he came to the same place.

"I sent for the landlord of the hotel, and took him into my confidence. In order to impress him the more I described myself as a detective, without feeling it necessary to add the qualification 'amateur.' He undertook to forward my views, and to instruct the servants not to take any notice of the disguises I might think fit to assume. I then sent him to learn what my intended prisoner was doing. After some delay, he came back and said he was lunching in the coffee-room.

"I determined to dress myself as a Dissenting Minister, having a costume of that description in my portmanteau, because the green spectacles belonging to it would allow me to watch my man unobserved.

"Soon after I came down stairs he took his hat and went out. I followed him. He strolled about the town with a well-assumed appearance of innocence and *insouciance*, calling merely at one shop, where he stayed a few minutes only. Unfortunately it was impossible to follow him in such a purposeless stroll without risk of raising his suspicions, a result which I feared was the case as I saw him watching me as we returned towards the hotel. I therefore waited behind for a time, and then, slipping in unobserved, went upstairs and assumed a fresh disguise. This time I assumed the appearance of a naval officer. I found him in the smoking-room, and entered into conversation with him. I contrived very cautiously to turn the conversation so as to be able to ask him his destination. He said he was going to start that night for Norchester. After smoking a cigar or two with him, I took my leave, and returning once more to my room, assumed another disguise.

"This time I dressed myself as a lady; it necessitated my shaving off my whiskers, but what was that compared with the object I had in view? As I came downstairs I observed his luggage in the hall. It was labelled 'Dr. Masters, Plaskerton, near Norchester.' I went across to the station and learnt that Norchester was two stations further on, and that Plaskerton was about four miles from Norchester.

"I had not been at the station long, before he came across. Something had evidently made him suspicious; nothing more perhaps than a guilty conscience, but he was certainly about to start some hours earlier than he had stated to me in the coffee-room.

"I had no time to lose, for the train was due in two minutes. I must leave my portmanteau at the hotel, and pay the bill when I returned. I was soon seated in the same compartment as my man, being whirled along to Norchester. I had learned from one of the porters that the station (like many others), though called Norchester, was situated some mile or more from the town, and as Plaskerton lay in the opposite direction it was customary for passengers who wished to go to the latter place to order a conveyance to meet them.

"This was all that I could wish. As an unprotected female I could on reaching Norchester throw myself on his protection, and obtain a place in the vehicle he had doubtless ordered to meet him. I now saw why he had waited at Biborough. It was in order that he might send on to have a fly ready at Norchester, and so throw his pursuers off the scent at Biborough, should they have traced him to Puddledock. He was journeying in this disjointed way, in short, in order that they might be at fault at every turn. It was some triumph to me to think how I was circumventing all his clever and deeply-laid schemes.

"I determined to exercise all my ingenuity, in entrapping him into damaging admissions in the train and on the road, and to hand him over to the police at Plaskerton. With this view I got into the same carriage with him, and got into conversation with him by artfully pretending that I thought I knew him; asking him if I had not met him at Frogleigh-in-the-Marsh. With a marvellous assumption of nerve, he answered without a tremble that it was possible. I then told him I was going to Plaskerton, at which he was evidently much surprised. Telling him I was a stranger to the place, I asked him if there was a conveyance from Norchester, upon which he explained that it was necessary to order one beforehand, but that if I had not done so he should be happy to give me a lift so far, as he had ordered a vehicle to meet him, and was also bound for Norchester.

"On arriving at that station he left me and his luggage to go to a neighboring inn, where he had ordered his trap to wait. He evidently did not wish to have it waiting at the station lest it should attract attention. He was gone some time, which I employed in drawing up this statement."

Further Extracts from Note-book.

"The vehicle was a gig. We have driven to Plaskerton, where he has stopped at an inn. He is now in the stables looking after the horse. I have despatched a note to the police station by a waiter in his absence. Since his arrival he has been nervous and excited. I fear his suspicions are roused. When he returns from looking after the horse, I shall effect his capture, whether the police arrive or not."

The Statement of Charles Masters, M. D.

"I am one of the medical officers of the Lunatic Asylum at Plaskerton. I had long given my attention to the phenomena of mental disease; indeed, I had so overexhausted my strength in pursuing the study of mania, especially in the very atmosphere of the disorder, that it became necessary for me to go away for twelve months for change of air.

"As I was on my way back to my duties, I met at the Puddledock Station an old fellow-student at St. Panurge's Hospital. We had not met for years, and fell into a long professional chat. I remember relating to him some of my experiences at Plaskerton, among others, a curious case which happened not long after I became medical officer there. A patient had escaped. We were most anxious to recapture him without publicity. Should the police have heard of his escape, the case would have got into the papers and considerable harm would have been done to the reputation of the Asylum, and the character of its officers. We went in every direction to look for him, and at last we found him among some strolling players, whom he had joined, and who did not discover that he was mad. We took him. He threatened to strike me, but I was too quick for him, and we captured him. Then he got it into his head that we had done him a serious injury in the struggle, and nothing would satisfy him but that we must telegraph to London for the first medical assistance. To humor him we pretended to do so, describing him as having received a cut across the head, exposing the brain and laying the cheek open. Of course the clerk merely pretended to send off the message, and we eventually got our patient safely into the asylum again. In time he completely recovered, and was discharged, the last I heard of him being that he had gone to London to look for some employment.

"As I was telling this anecdote a noise behind us attracted our attention. We saw an odd-looking person close behind us at the waiting-room window. His antics were so extraordinary that I could not help saying that I thought he was mad. I was going to stop at Biborough, *en route* for Plaskerton, to do some business. The eccentric stranger got into the same carriage with me. He behaved in so strange a manner that I felt assured of his insanity even before we got to Biborough, where he got out, and declared that he believed he was going in the opposite direction to Mudclod! I was now so strongly convinced of his madness that I determined to keep an eye upon him, and, if necessary, secure him, and take him to the asylum until his friends could be communicated with.

"To my intense amusement I found he had a mania for assuming various disguises. He was evidently a crazy actor, and I learnt from the landlord, to whom I was well-known, that he had told him some cock-and-bull story about being a detective. I kept my eye on him, until I think he began to be alarmed, for he dressed himself up as a woman; and leaving his luggage at the inn, he went off without paying his bill, and tried to get away by train. I however followed him, and by humoring him, and assenting to all he said, I got his confidence. To my surprise I found he was going to Plaskerton. I thought it not impossible that he was some patient who had been received during my year of absence, and discharged not sufficiently cured, and that with the folly, which so often takes the place of the proverbial cunning, of madness, he was actually running into the jaws of the lion. I had determined to follow him wherever he went and to obtain aid to secure him at the earliest opportunity, but on learning his, or rather her, destination (for, as I have said, he was dressed as a woman), I offered him a lift in a gig which I easily procured from one of the farmhouses, near Norchester Station. When we got to Plaskerton, under pretense of seeing to the horse I slipped out and sent to the asylum for a couple of keepers."

PART III—MISAPPREHENSION.

The Evidence of William Jenkins, Constable.

"I am chief constable of Plaskerton. From information I received in the shape of a note, signed 'T. Mole,' I went to the Golden Lion, in Plaskerton. That note stated that the writer was in company with Travers, who was suspected to be the Frogleigh murderer, and for whom the police were looking. I was aware at the time that the Frogleigh murder, as it was called, had been explained, but I went to see what the writer meant.

"From information I received on reaching the Golden Lion—that is to say, from the sound of heavy thumps on the floor, and loud cries, I proceeded to the coffee-room, where I found two parties struggling violently, one of them being Dr. Masters, of the Asylum. As I came in at one door two keepers came in at the other. 'Seize him!' cries Mole; 'he's the man as done it!' 'Secure him!' cries the doctor; 'he's an escaped lunatic!' The keepers were about to secure Mr. Mole, but considering that an interference with the prerogatives of the police and the liberty of the subject, I interfered. Explanations ensued, and by my mediation matters were brought to an amicable and satisfactory arrangement, including a bowl of punch and likewise consideration for lost time to the keepers. I refused such in my capacity of policeman, but as a private individual accepted a solid recognition of my judicious bringing of matters to a pleasant issue."

The Testimony of Benjamin Bung, Innkeeper

"I keep the Railway Hotel, Biborough. I remember being called to Mr. Mole, who wished to see me. He informed me that he was a detective, and that he was on the track of a murderer who was in the coffee-room. He called on me to assist him, and I agreed. With a pardonable curiosity, never having seen a murderer, I looked into the coffee-room, where I found Dr. Masters, who was well known to me. He told me the gent up stairs was a lunatic, and that we were to humor him till the doctor had done his business in Biborough, when he would have him took and carry him off to Plaskerton.

"N. B.—Mr. Mole absconded subsequently, leaving behind him a trunk, containing a curious assortment of second-hand clothing and the following bill—unpaid:—

*Bill of Railway Hotel.**

	£	s.	d.
Apartments	0	7	6
Wax Candles	0	5	0
Chop, etc	0	2	9
Sherry	0	5	0
Cigars	0	2	0
Brandy-and-water	0	2	0
Attendance	0	1	6
	1	5	9

* Subsequently settled, though exorbitant.—T. M.

PART IV.—MISREPORT.

Extract from the "Mudclod-cum-Clay Gazette.

"Our idiotic contemporary, the *Express*, during one of those temporary obfuscations which occur to it so often on the evening of market-day—the evening unfortunately on which it goes to press—was guilty of discovering a mare's nest of remarkable proportions. Whether it was the victim of a hoax or merely of its own innate stupidity we cannot say, but at any rate it gave a full, true, particular, and circumstantial report of a murder—*which didn't take place!* The *Express* says:—

"'Our reporter—who we may state in the public interest, in order that the inhabitants of Mudclod and its vicinity may not be imposed upon by the impudent fabrications of unscrupulous journals—was the only member of the local press present,' etc.

"The charges of 'impudent fabrications' and the terms 'unscrupulous journals' fall back rather hard on our friend's own head. As for its reporter, he was evidently 'all there,' and no mistake."

The Confession of the "Express" Reporter.

"I had certainly been at The George all the afternoon. Farmer Potterton called in there for a glass on his way home. I distinctly understood him to say that he had seen young Redhope in the fields near the vicarage at Frogleigh, dead! He certainly said young Redhope was courting Miss Trouse. I must admit the farmer was the worse for liquor. I am no judge of my own state, but I should say I was decidedly sober. I merely added a few details to his, which I felt were necessary to swell the paragraph to its proper importance. I communicated the information to Inspector Spry, whom I met on my way to the *Express* office."

The Admission of Giles Potterton, Yeoman.

"I was not more drunken than usual of a market-night when I met Mr. Chivery, the *Express* gent at The George. He axed me what news there was. I told 'un I didn't know of none, except I'd passed young Redhope, lying dead-drunk in the ditch near passon's house, to Frogleigh. I said 'You know—the chap as were courtin' Polly Trouse!' He didn't say much, but then he couldn't, you see, for he were well on. But he wagged his head and looked solemn."

The Deposition of Inspector Spry.

"I met Mr. Chivery, who informed me that Mr. Potterton had told him he had seen the body of young Redhope. He advised me to go at once to Frogleigh. He asked me if I knew of any one who had a grudge against young Redhope, and I mentioned that I had been called in to separate him and Travers at the Red Lion one night when they were fighting. Mr. Chivery was not sober, and I don't suppose the farmer was, being market night. However, I felt it my duty to investigate, and went over to Frogleigh at once. I met young Red Redhope just as I was getting to the village. He had not been murdered."

The Explanation of the Murdered Man.

"Nobody hasn't murdered me, as I'm aware of. On the night in question I was lying under the hedge near the vicarage. It was with Polly's evening out, and we were going for a walk. I saw Farmer Potterton ride by, but didn't speak to him, because I knew he was drunk. I did have a fight with Travers once, but it was all in friendship. He's left these parts in consequence of Lord Fitz-Fessantrie's keepers being that hard upon him."

Latest from Mr. Mole.

"I have returned to Puddledock, and shall henceforth devote myself entirely to the hardware.

"N. B.—To be disposed of, a bargain, the complete works of Kilkee Wollins and Edgar Allen. Apply to T. M., care of Messrs. Tetheridge, Coulson, and Pobgee, St. Mary Axe. No reasonable offer refused."

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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The great question of our demands upon England growing out of a war carried on from her ports in the interests of Southern slavery and her own mercantile supremacy, is revived in a chapter from the State Department. It is a long one, but it is as spirited as it is important, and upon the whole well worth attentive reading. Those who have denounced our high-minded Secretary as the slave of Spanish influences, the betrayer of American principles, and the destroyer of Cuba, might read his correspondence with profit. They might then be enabled to suggest to themselves why our Government has not interpreted the law of 1818 into a justification of the premature recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and why it prefers not to risk the commission of such acts as might tend to destroy the morality of the complaint we have so justly, so earnestly, so feelingly made against the consummate wrong inflicted upon us by England. But apart from any such consideration as this, Secretary Fish holds, we doubt not, that the course of straightforward duty is in the long run the best helper of men and nations, and that as England's premature and sinister aid only brought prolonged ruin on the South, so anything less than square dealing with the Cuban question will only protract the pains of those whom we desire to be able to rescue.

Both in his Cuban and English correspondence Mr. Fish has shown a steady ability which the admirers of serpentine and sanguinary statesmanship will have occasion to acknowledge. No point in the case of our claims has been omitted by him; and every argument gains strength by the firm and graceful manner in which he presents it. While demonstrating that the judgment of Congress and the people as to the Johnson-Clarendon treaty has been almost unanimous, yet he takes pains to show, by reference to an historical precedent, that the rejection of the treaty by the Senate was as natural as it was legal and rightful, and was not to be regarded as a discourtesy. Reopening the general question of the claims, the Secretary reiterates our right in 1861 to expect "the earnest good will, sympathy, and moral support of Great Britain." Then comes our standard array of facts, reinforced with admirable statement and clear logic. The determination of the English Government on the 6th of May to recognize the South, four days prior to the arrival in London of any official knowledge of the President's proclamation of April 17, 1861, is of course dwelt upon gravely. It is by reference to this proclamation that the Queen's proclamation of belligerency has been defended, but the defense falls to the ground when it is considered that the purpose of recognizing the South was expressly declared before it had any proclamation of ours to justify it. At the time of recognition there was no such thing as "a population elevated into a force by the prosecution of war, which, as Mr. Canning points out, is the test of belligerent condition." There was no fact of pre-existing quarrel or misunderstanding to justify this wholesale injury. Belligerency, so far as the Rebels maintained it, proceeded—argues the Secretary—from the ports of Great Britain and her provinces. This and more, he remarks, on the precipitancy of the Queen's declaration, as Mr. Bright characterized it—which concession of belligerency, we are made to understand, the President regards as a part of our case only so far as it shows the beginning and animus of a course of conduct.

We have neither time nor space to pursue fully an argument which takes up so many of our columns. But we cannot forbear to commend again the statements that "Great Britain to the end continued to be the arsenal, the navy yard, and the treasury of the insurgents," and that whereas we lost more than a million of tons shipping by the war waged by Anglo-Rebeldom, Great Britain increased her shipping correspondingly by 1,120,650 tons. Approaching the direct question of the claims, our State Department complains that month after month the Queen's Courts consumed in quibbling over statutory technicalities, which Parliament might have settled in a moment by an act. "Learned counsel gave sanction to artful devices of deceit," and the English Government excused itself by alleged defects of law and municipal regulations. Why not have repaired the law? Why not have taken the risk of doing damage to two individuals like Laird and Prioleau instead of wreaking desolation upon a great and friendly nation? We need not pursue the narrative of these claims, still deeply interesting to every American, still insisted upon with the constancy we owe to principle even more than to outraged feeling. What Mr. Cobden said Mr. Fish now most opportunely recalls—"You have been carrying on war against the United States from these shores and have been inflicting damage greater than would have been produced by many ordinary wars." Let it be understood, finally, that our State Department lays down the principle that no sovereign power can fairly plead defect of its domestic penal statutes to justify or extenuate an international wrong, or, in other words, that municipal regulations do not constitute the measure of a nation's responsibilities.

WOULD SPAIN MAKE WAR ON US?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Among the arguments put forth by the Spanish agents and advocates among us, paid and unpaid—in the State Department and out of it—to deter the American people from doing their duty to Cuba, is the danger of a war with Spain. This has been especially dwelt upon by the Spanish journal *El Cronista* in this city. That paper has exhibited to us the Spanish navy, iron-clads and all, coming up the Bay of New York, under a full head of steam, and taking this metropolis captive, or putting it to a ransom of two or three hundred millions of dollars. Other advocates of Spanish tyranny paint for us the destruction of what commerce still remains to us on the ocean. Mr. Sumner, we believe, has drawn such a picture—with the consequent bankruptcy of our shipping merchants. So basely do these friends of European despotism and of slavery think of the American nation, that they fancy such appeals to mere material interest can smother in our hearts the inspiration of every moral idea, the prompting of every generous and manly instinct.

There is no danger of a war with Spain. She has not the means to make war. Is it likely that the bankrupt Government which has not been able to conquer the unarmed and undisciplined patriots of Cuba will attempt in addition to conquer the United States? Those unprincipled debauchees, Prim and Serrano, who now hold Spain in their clutch, would not dare to allow the signal for a contest which would first of all overthrow their own usurped authority. It is true that there is a war party in Spain, but it is the party who seek to get rid of Prim and Serrano in order to enjoy the public plunder themselves. This party is looking to Caballero de Rodas, Captain-General at Havana, for its leader. He is desirous of getting back to Spain to enjoy his chances, and is constantly telegraphing to Madrid that the Cuban revolt is finished, in the hope that he may be ordered home again. He is for war with the United States, and we happen to know that he has repeatedly written to his private friends in Madrid in favor of such a war, on the ground that they could make a great deal of money by selling letters of marque to operate against American commerce. But De Rodas and his friends are not likely to gain their ends; Prim is too smart for them; and there will be no war even if we should go so far as to recognize the independence of the Cuban Republic.

However, in the case of a war, should we be likely to suffer a defeat? That is the first question to be answered; and we should like to see Mr. Fish, or Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Sidney Webster, or any other advocate of Spanish rule in America, stand up before an American audience and say that we should be defeated. Next, would it be a long or a costly war? By no means. If 40,000 Cubans can defy the whole power of Spain, and gain ground daily in their war for the possession of that island, how would it be if an American fleet were to be sent down there to open their ports and an American volunteer force of 10,000 or 20,000 men to be added to their fighting ability? Would not Spain finally and irredeemably lose both Cuba and Porto Rico within a month from the beginning of the war? Do Mr. Fish and Mr. Sumner entertain any doubt on that point? And would not fifty or a hundred millions of dollars spent in helping the republicans of these islands to independence be a first-rate investment? Mr. Sumner displayed a great genius for statistics in demonstrating that Alaska was worth seven millions. What would the value of the Spanish West Indies be by his arithmetic?

But it would not be principally in the West Indies that we should strike at Spain. That is a good point, but not vital enough for a short, sharp, and decisive war. We need a naval station in the Mediterranean, and such a war would give us an opportunity to acquire one. The Balearic Islands lie fairly out in that sea—Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, and two little islets—and they would just suit our purposes. Their trade is considerable, their people are docile and well suited to enjoy republican institutions of the American pattern; we could take those islands easily, and hold them with advantage. That is where we should aim in the event of a war. Admiral Farragut, himself descended from a family of Minorca, would go out with a fleet and a small army and capture the group of islands. Not only would they be of use to us as a naval station, but their vicinity to the Suez Canal would give them great importance as a depot for American commerce with the East. The conquest would not be difficult, and it would more than repay the whole cost of the war.

But we repeat it, there is no probability of such an event. If we should recognize the independence of Cuba, it would not lead to any hostilities with Spain. We may act towards that young republic the part which our principles and our position require, without putting ourselves under any necessity of acquiring the Balearic Islands by conquest, or of annexing the Spanish Antilles as prizes of war.

EDUCATION FOR THE FREEDMEN.

From the N. Y. Times.

There are no charities—save, perhaps, an occasional "self-paying one"—which so successfully appeal to popular good-will and support, as those that pay the largest possible percentage of receipts to beneficiaries, and the smallest possible percentage to agents. Let a charitable institution possess this one merit—the direct distribution of its gifts to the greatest number of persons by the simplest machinery—and it at once appeals to generosity on the one hand and to our approval of business skill and economical management on the other.

The exhibit recently made by General Howard regarding the educational work of the Freedmen's Bureau disclosed a charity of the sort just spoken of. It is surprising how many people, white and black, at the South, have been taught, through the Bureau's instrumentality, during the past year, and by how few Government agents the work has been done. The number of the persons to whom the bureau has directly or indirectly furnished education in this way amounts to more than a hundred thousand; and yet the whole work has been accomplished without a dollar of new expense, the sum used being a part of the savings of old appropriations.

General Cox, however, in his report as Secretary of the Interior, makes a new and important suggestion relative to a still further consolidation and economy in the work of education. It is well known that at the last session of Congress the organization of the Department of Education was essentially reduced. The Commissioner has accordingly devoted his time to giving advice, information and aid to State officers or trustees or instructors of common schools, to preparing and transmitting circulars and memoirs on education, and to personally visiting schools and education conventions for the interchange of views. But General Cox observes that the encouragement of education among the freedmen, which has hitherto devolved on their bureau, is really closely allied to the general scope of the duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education. Accordingly, he suggests the propriety of uniting the whole in the latter office, with suitable powers and provisions for fostering education and increasing intelligence among the freedmen. The suggestion seems to be a very good one. The Department of Education should naturally succeed to the educational part of the Freedmen's Bureau, the latter institution having now been substantially abolished.

MINCED MEAT.

Atmore's Mince Meat!

Cannot be equalled!!

The best always the Cheapest!!

Everybody knows it!! 12 18 6t

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts 17 6

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CRASH

IN

DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE

OF

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains

IN

SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

WILL OFFER

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

FOR THE NEXT THREE WEEKS.

Winter Stock to be Closed Out.

SILKS.

Fancy Silks Reduced from $2·50 to 1·75.
Fancy Silks Reduced from $5 to 3.
Moire Antique from $5 to 3.
Rich Corded Silks from $5·50 to 3·50.
Satin Face Poult de Soie from $6 to 4.
Ottoman Velour from $6·50 to 4·50.

DRESS GOODS.

Silk Serges Reduced from $2·50 to 1·25.
Silk Poplins from $1·75 to 1.
Plaid Irish Poplins from $3 to 2.
French Poplin, Irish Finish, from $2·50 to 2.
Plaid Serges from $1·50 to 1.
Silk Serges from $1·50 to 87½c.
Stripe Poplins from $1·25 to 37½c.
Stripe Poplins from 50 to 25c.
Figured Wool Delaines from 62 to 31c.

Imported Cloth Plaids for Suits.

GREEN AND BLUE, from $1 to 60c.

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.

Astrachan Cloth Reduced from $16 to 8.
Astrachan Cloth Reduced from $9 to 7.
Astrachan Cloth Reduced from $12 to 8.
Plaid Plush Astrachan from $20 to 8.
Caraculla Cloth from $18 to 12.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Great Reduction in Broche Shawls.
Great Reduction in Blanket Shawls.

Silk Plushes, Silk Plushes.

FASHIONABLE SILK PLUSHES, Reduced.

Silk Cloak Velvets.

LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS, Reduced.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 13 uthst3trp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

SPECIAL SHAWL SALE.

"THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

We have made the following reduction in prices:

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS, ranging from $50 to $75, reduced from $10 to $15.

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS, ranging from $25 to $50, reduced from $5 to $10.

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS, ranging from $15 to $25, reduced from $3 to $5.

The above Shawls were cheap at the prices quoted, but at the reduced prices they are cheaper than ever before offered in Philadelphia.

Blanket Shawls, Black Thibet Shawls, etc.
Gentlemen's Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
Dress Goods, Silks, Scarfs, Hdkfs., etc.
Blankets, Quilts, Piano Covers, etc. etc.

AT THORNLEY'S,

Corner of Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD PRICES,

WITH

CURRENCY IN PAYMENT,

IS

CHEERFUL.

"Your Store always looks so cheerful," a Lady said to us recently. Yes, and

OUR GOODS ARE CHEERFUL.
OUR PRICES ARE CHEERFUL.
OUR BUYERS ARE CHEERFUL.
THESE MAKE US CHEERFUL.

The reason for all, is a WELL LIGHTED, WELL WARMED, and WELL VENTILATED STORE, well filled with a very attractive and active stock.

CHRISTMAS LOW PRICES.
CHRISTMAS LOW PRICES.
CLOSING OUT SALES.
CLOSING OUT SALES.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

CHEAP AT

GEORGE FRYER'S,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that for THIRTY DAYS they will offer their ENTIRE STOCK of CHOICE AND FINE GOODS at such a reduction as will insure a QUICK SALE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the following lines of goods, among which are our NEW IMPORTATIONS, MANY NOVELTIES, and some of the finest qualities made, being expressly imported for the

Holidays.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
PARIS TAPESTRY PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
RICH EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.
RICH SATIN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
BRIDAL MARSEILLES QUILTS.
EXPOSITION DO. DO.
FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

Together with a large and general stock of

WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. 12 6 mwf10t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We would call attention to our large assortment of

BLACK SILK,
BLACK SILK,
IRISH POPLINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
SILK POPLINS,
SILK POPLINS,
TARTAN PLAIDS.
TARTAN PLAIDS.

VELVETEENS, handsome silk finish; VELVETEENS, Lyons velvet finish, ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

Just opened for the holidays, 3000 yards double width fine MOHAIR. All the new shades, only 31 cents, half price. All the above at

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

CHEAP STORE,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

11 24 ws13t PHILADELPHIA.

Shawls Lower in Price.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE REDUCED THEIR STOCK OF

FINE SHAWLS.

EXTRA FINE BROCHE,
MEDIUM GRADE BROCHE,
LOW GRADE BROCHE,
BLACK AND SCARLET CENTRES,
OPEN AND FILLED CENTRES,
WOOLLEN LONG SHAWLS,

ALL REDUCED FOR

Christmas Presents.

Camels' Hair Scarfs, Broad Roman Sashes, Red Point Lace Collars, Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets, New Shape Linen Collars, Jack Tar Shape Point Lace and Linen Collars, Handkerchiefs, in splendid boxes. 10 16 smw

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE STREET.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Bohemian Glass Toilet Sets, cheap; only $1.
Bohemian Cut Glass Wine Sets, beautiful.
Bouquet Holders for almost no price.
Beautiful Smoking Sets, $1·00, worth $2·00.
Embroidered Zephyr Slippers at 62c. to $2·00.
Embroidered Zephyr Cushion and Chair Patterns in beautiful designs at half price.
Embroidered sets Linen Collars and Cuffs, new styles at very low prices; some very rich.
Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., at very reduced prices.
Our 20-cent Huck Fringed Red Border Linen Towels reduced to 12½c. 50-cent Damask Towels now selling at 25 and 31c.
A great reduction on all our imported goods. We are determined to sell out our stock of goods; if you cannot find bargains here, they are not to be found in town.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

14 swt D21 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

Fancy Goods Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

JUST OPENED,

1000 Paris Silk Fans, at 75, 90, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, up to $3.
Vienna Fans, a job lot, very cheap.
Gilt Stick Fans.
Fancy Purses, 25, 31, 38, 50 cents up to $1.
Portemonnaies, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 50, 55, 69, 75, 80c., $1 up to $2·50.
Bargains in Lace Hdkfs., linen centres, at 50, 62½, 75, 88c., $1, $1·50 and $2.
Lace Collars, 25, 31, 35, 50, 62½, 75, 88c., $1, $1·50.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs., all linen, 15, 16, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 50, 60, 75c.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 31, 38, 42, 50, up to $1.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' Corded Hemstitch Hdkfs., all linen, 40, 50, 56, 62½, and 80c.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 31, 35, 40, 50, 65 and 75c.
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Misses' and Boys' Gloves.
Gents' Lined Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, etc.
Several lots of Fancy Goods, consisting of Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Vases, Tulip Stands, Card Receivers, Jardinieres, Building Blocks, Ten Pins, Puzzles, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

10 31 sw PHILADELPHIA.

McVAUGH & DUNGAN,

No. 114 S. ELEVENTH Street,

Have this week opened a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS for Presents for the approaching Holidays.

LINEN HDKFS.

A full line for Ladies, Gents and Children, from the lowest to the finest grades.

EMBROIDERIES,

In French work and Hamburg, choice styles.

LINEN SETS,

From the plainest style to the finest imported.

TIDIES,

In great variety and entirely new designs.

LACES.

Points, Pointe d'Applique, Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure, in new patterns.

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS,

And a great variety of

FANCY ARTICLES. [11 29 mwf1m

REDUCTION.

We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.

Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4·00.
Cloaking Cloths, all reduced.
Shawls in variety, at $3·50, $4·00, $5·00 and $6·00.
Fine French Merinoes, in choice shades.
Dress Goods of all kinds, down with the rest.
Black Silks, in large assortment.
Table Linen Napkins, Doylies and Towels at gold prices.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. sw4

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY

PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing

DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS,
CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.

Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.

Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

3 6 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

THE FINEST QUALITIES.

The Most Reasonable Prices.

IVENS & CO.,

23 S. NINTH Street, and N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT,

11 6 stuth 2m PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

SABLE FURS,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY

The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Established 44 years ago.

10 8 fw3mrp) **JAMES REISKY.**

1107 CHESNUT STREET.

MUFFS GIVEN AWAY!

We are giving away

Fine Black Astrachan Muffs

FREE OF COST, and retailing the finest FURS AND ROBES

In the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.

M. MARTIN & CO.,

12 11 1mrp No. 1107 CHESNUT Street.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.

OILS,

11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

CLOTHING.

DURABILITY,

COMFORT, AND ECONOMY

Are combined in our

Scotch Cheviot Suits,

Which we are making to measure for

$22.

Also, our

Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.

We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,

11 27 1mrp **No. 628 MARKET Street.**

THE CHESNUT STREET

One-price Clothing House,

NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m

PERRY & CO.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL

TO OUR NEW STORE,

No. 635 MARKET STREET,

North Side, one door east of Seventh,

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

We will offer, till then, our entire stock of

Carpetings,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Etc.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

12 18 tf PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAYS.

SUBSTANTIALS FOR 1969

Prices Down with Gold.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS,
OTTOMANS, HASSOCKS,
DRUGGETS (Bordered and Plain).

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

11 26 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,

No. 1230 MARKET STREET.

Apply on the premises to

12 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof) well built, for owner's use.

This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.

Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

12 11 SIXTH and MARKET.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

A Large Store,

In Splendid Order, Centrally Located

ON

SOUTH SIDE OF CHESNUT STREET.

Address "L. S. H." Inquirer Office. 12 20 12t

TO LET—THE RAILROAD DEPOT, Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street. It is provided with two railroad curves and tracks through its entire length. It is admirably adapted for a Forwarding and Produce Commission business, for which purposes it has long been and is now employed.

The present occupants are about to retire from the business.

Inquiries can be made on the premises. 12 22 6t*

TO LEASE—NEW HOTEL BUILDING, eighty rooms, CHESNUT Street, above FIFTEENTH. Address, or apply at building, No. 1506 CHESNUT Street, or to JOHN CRUMP,

12 22 6t* No. 1731 CHESNUT Street.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 732 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—A PART OF A LARGE Store, on the south side of CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, suitable for a Jewelry or Piano Store, or other similar business. Address "Store, Box 1946, Philadelphia Post Office." 12 20 13t

COAL.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,

12 1 2m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The place to buy is at

MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,

Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove..... $7 per ton.
Large Nut..... 6 "
Regie Vein Nut..... 6·50 "
Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 3m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.

12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1869.

THE DEATH OF EDWIN M. STANTON.

THE announcement this morning of the sudden and unexpected death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton caused a shock such as has not been felt at the decease of any public man since Abraham Lincoln. Secretary Stanton was one of the great men of the age. The Rebellion brought him to the surface and proved his noble qualities, and the peculiar character of his services, no less than the remarkable manner in which he performed them, endeared him more than almost any of the statesmen of the day to the hearts of the loyal portion of the American people. Mr. Stanton's stern and uncompromising patriotism, his firmness, his courage, and his unyielding virtue, raised up for him a host of enemies among the traitors to their country, the Rebel sympathizers, and a whole army of political wire-pullers and office-seekers, who could not use him to advance their schemes. No man of our time has been more abused or pursued with greater malignity. But the very qualities that excited the wrath of his opponents are the ones that raised up for him steadfast and admiring friends who stood by him under every circumstance, and that secured for him the cordial and enthusiastic support of the substantial and law-abiding portion of the American people. On our first page we give a complete sketch of Mr. Stanton's life and public services, and it is unnecessary, therefore, to allude to them in this place in more than general terms. To his efficient administration of the War Department was due, as much as to any other cause, the total annihilation of the Rebellion, and it was to him that we in a great measure owe the discomfiture of the attempts on the part of traitors to regain a hold upon the powers of the Government after the Rebellion had been subdued. His nomination to the Supreme Bench a few days ago by the President was recognized as not only eminently proper in itself, but as a fitting recognition of his great services; and his prompt confirmation by the Senate sufficiently indicated the high estimation entertained for him by that body. His death is a loss to the nation—a loss that the nation cannot afford. Great statesmen are not numerous, and one by one those that we have are passing away from us, and the question is, Who shall take their places? In the death of Edwin M. Stanton the American people lose a statesman, a jurist, a devoted patriot, and an honest man, and the sorrow at the event will be as sincere as profound.

CHRISTMAS.

"GLORY to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men"—such words from angel lips have sanctified to-morrow, of all the days that make the circling years, to charity and to peace. Christmas has a lofty significance as a religious festival and commemoration of the "great joy" vouchsafed to a suffering world, and the warm heart of humanity has worthily chosen it for the special occasion of the recognition of the claims of the doctrine taught by Christ, and preached by the trumpet tones of Paul—the universal brotherhood!

This year may well and boldly echo the glad tidings, for it has completed by hard-handed labor the visible bond by which the nations are united, and the peoples with linked hands now girdle the whole earth by the tangible chains by which rails of iron and new channels of water bind mankind in unity. In such blessings let the world rejoice, for the Pacific Railroad and Suez Canal become the types of the great moral work slowly but surely to be perfected. This is Christmas in its broader sense, but it has a simpler meaning by which it comes home to every individual as a duty and a pleasure.

The bonds of kindred, the claims of dependants, the needs of the poor, are by wholesome custom held in paramount consideration, and the day is set apart for deeds of kindliness, benevolence, and generosity. We have called the custom wholesome; for, in the hard struggle for daily bread, necessity compels an undue regard for self and disregard of others, and it is well that the revolving year should bring about, with ever-recurring regularity, a season of "good-will to men." Family reunions and the interchange of simple tokens of esteem and remembrance are the pleasant ceremonials which belong to the day, and it is to be regretted that the general extravagance of the age has even tainted this good old-fashioned festival, and that too often the jolly old turkey dinner is altered into a grand entertainment, the Christmas seed-cake into French confectionery, and the child's stocking displaced by the jewel-box.

This is a sad change, as are all changes from simple pleasures to laborious ceremonial, and all those inroads by which fashion alters, by its exaggerations, wholesome amusement into burdensome duty, making a pain of pleasure. Ostentatious display and lavish expenditure, if they are not a crime, are certainly a blunder, for they defeat the very aim which they are intended to promote. Instead of producing pleasure, they are the fruitful source of discontent, envy, and unhappiness. It is an over true tale that describes the little prince turning tearfully from the mechanical toys upon which thousands of francs had been lavished, to weep with envy at the happy lads making mud pies in the gutter. A child really enjoys mud pies more than he does an automaton, and the child is the father of the man in this respect as well as in many another.

A capacity for simple enjoyment can be cultivated, at least it ought not to be wilfully destroyed. It is from our simpler pleasures that we draw the purest and most lively joy in the present, and it is to them that we look back in after years, when things finer and grander have faded entirely from remembrance. There is in every one's memory the pleasant recollection of some slight token of regard, perhaps but a few words written or spoken, or a trifling gift which has cemented a friendship more strongly from the mere fact that the present conferred no obligation except a kindness, and merely bore the impress of feeling instead of the more sordid stamp of money.

Let Christmas—the good old-fashioned Christmas—return, then, for the delight of the children and those of larger growth who are wise enough to appreciate its blessings.

With a simple, hearty, cheery, old-fashioned, open hand we extend to each of our readers the time-honored, true-hearted greeting—a merry Christmas!

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

THAT is the cry! We hear it from every lip, we see it in every journal, but we can find comfort in the fact that every age has made the same outcry before us. Addison castigated the girl of his period with as hearty and perhaps better English than the *Saturday Review* uses to bethwack her to-day, and Dante left the stock-brokers of his age hardly a leg to stand upon. One of the foremost thinkers of our time has comforted us with the assurance that "we are not as bad as we seem," and we want to believe his assertion—partly for the pleasure of it, and partly, it must be confessed, that we do seem—pretty bad! But may not this most unseemly seeming arise in some degree from the way we talk about it? The world is enjoying a perfect rapture of self-abuse; we are telling the most dreadful stories about ourselves, and when the facts are not quite bad enough, some clever individual touches them up a little, adding a slight depth of depravity here, and a litle shading of brutality there, just to bring out the picture into better relief.

The last sensation! What a horrible phrase it is, and what horrors it is certain to include or portend! The very words are an abomination as well as the thing. But we do not believe it at all. The talking and writing world has been smitten with a contagion, a sort of epidemic, which has broken out in a very ugly irruption—of adjectives. The attack has been violent, but it has been short; the recovery is already commencing, and we must rejoice that the disease did not strike in. Cutaneous complaints are noisome, to be sure, but they are not dangerous, and are a very unpleasant but sure way of getting off bad humors.

This view of the subject cheers us hugely, and we are expecting a speedy reformation; a great many naughty words will be allowed to return to their resting-places in the dictionary instead of sweeping round on every breeze, and those things that are of modesty and good report will regain their fitting prominence.

THE POPE ON TRIAL.

"OURS," said Guizot, "is an age of essay, testing, experiment," just before this same irreverent age put himself and the dynasty he supported to the test, and ignobly routed them. He did not go far enough to grasp the whole truth. If this nineteenth century is the grimmest, it is one of the justest of iconoclasts; if it proves all things, it is no less firm in holding fast to that which is good, no matter through what blood or loss. One fancies, too, that it is not without a certain cynical humor, from the fact that the false gods which are to be destroyed are found usually to voluntarily put themselves on trial, and so parade and perk themselves as to show the justice of their downfall. How long would our own Baal of slavery have stood intact, had it not been for its vauntings of a conquered Mexico, Cuba, and reopened slave trade, which brought it and its claims boldly before the common sense of the world?

That, after all, it is the intangible judge which rules the age. It is to nations what the terrible Nemesis of conscience is to individuals. It is time for any ancient sham to tremble when the grave common sense of men begins to ask, "Of what use is this thing? Has it not long ago ceased to serve its purpose? Why not bury its dead body?" Let it prank thereafter in what semblance of power it may, when the world has fixed its cool, measuring eyes upon it, it will presently grasp it in its iron hand, and if it be decayed or worthless will leave it, like slavery, a dead and crumbled mass.

Only a month or two ago the House of Lords, with that strange fatuity of judgment that seems to belong to unsound bodies, brought suddenly, and without warning, the aristocratic power of England upon the platform for trial at the bar of public opinion; but finding, perhaps, jury and judge readier than they supposed, and the peril of a verdict imminent, they drew back as best they could, and put off the trial to a later day. Change of venue will serve them little. The worst of it was that their position in the few days of suspense was simply ludicrous: it was not even tragic. The people held up their rulers, royalty itself, for a little space, and surveyed critically the thing they had feared.

"I took his Majesty up in my hand," said Gulliver, in Lilliput "(he was just as high as my thumb), and laughed to see him brandish his little sword." But finding his rough laughter frightened the toy king, he put him carefully down, and left him for a season.

Whether we be Catholics or Protestants, it is in vain for us to shut our eyes to the fact that it is the Papacy which is next to stand on trial, and that Pope Pius himself has brought it to the bar.

The adherents of the Roman Church were the first to see that she had utterly lost her old position. The world had fulfilled Galileo's threat to her, and moved, leaving her behind. Robe and chasuble were the same, and she kept about her the old hazy shimmer of incense and colored light. But inside of that?

Not only has temporal power dropped from her hand, but since the beginning of this century she has notably been a puppet in the hands of France and Austria, moved to suit their political ends. The wires have been bare, to be seen of all men.

Three centuries ago, whatever learning or research was to be found in Christendom belonged to the Roman Church. Since that, there is not a science or an art which has lightened the modern world that has not forced its way against the feeble, clogging hindrance of that Church. The great truths of the ordinary knowledges common to us all she is forced to slur over in her schools, lest they confute her history or the spirit which gives her name and identity. Her colleges and seminaries, even in this country, are avowedly simply schools for instruction in the languages, in manners and accomplishments. This antagonism to the live, earnest progress of humanity the shrewdest of her disciples have been busied in concealing.

The Pope has dragged it to light with a vengeance. Finding his syllabus (in which he arraigned the science, culture, and progress of the age as among the "eighty damnable heresies") fall dead, he summons the Œcumenical Council to sustain him in his attack. It is not Pere Hyacinthe alone who thinks him unwise in "thus proclaiming a divorce as impious as senseless between the Church and the society of the nineteenth century."

The Pantist brothers, with Hecker at their head in this country, and the keen-witted liberal fathers in Germany, would have been glad if this divorce could have been hidden from sight until they had engineered some unnatural marriage between them. They were striving hard to perform the operation of vivisection on the poor old Church: to infuse new blood into her veins, give her the reputation of German breadth of thought, Yankee acuteness, and Christian liberality. They persuaded us that the Church, whose fundamental doctrine is the denial of the right of private judgment, now implored "every man to believe himself created to do his own thinking." They laughed at the idea that "any one man, Pope or prelate, had the power of making his own opinion binding on others." They told us that the Church formerly only burned innovators from the kind wish to conceal from the world its own ignorance, but that it now desired to lead the van of liberal teachers. They came very near success, probably because the world concerned itself very little about their ancient mother.

But why, meanwhile, did they put no guard upon the Pope? How was he allowed to drag the Church, with her oldest rags of superstition tight about her, upon a platform—to call upon this practical, newspaper-reading world to kneel and give her allegiance as in days when kings were her servants? He had not even sense of the ludicrous enough to see the difference between Innocent, whose mere word drove John from the throne, and the fidgety old gentleman who so fears a squabble with a Scotch clergyman that he makes haste to answer a letter before it is written.

He cannot blame men busy with the vital concerns of their age if they use their clearest glasses to look into the Church which claims absolute authority over them here and hereafter; if they examine her history, and inquire what she has done for the world, before they surrender their own freedom of thought, and accept this well-meaning but weak old gentleman as he so urgently requests them to do, as an infallible dictator in thought, the representative of God upon earth.

It would certainly have been better for this Church if Pope Pius could have been longer "hushed up among his friends." But for the cause of truth it is better that the Church itself, with its prestige of obsolete power and its amazing assumption of present authority, should be fairly brought to a final trial and fully assayed, whether it be good or whether it be evil.

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Dosn't thou 'ear my 'erse's legs, as they canters awaay?
Proputty, proputty, proputty—that's what I 'cears 'em saay.
Proputty, proputty, proputty—Sam, thou's an ass for thy paains:
Theer's moor sense I' one o' 'is legs nor in all thy brains.

II.

Woa—theer's a craw to pluck wi' tha, Sam: yon's parson's 'ouse—
Dosn't thou knaw that a man mun be eather a man or a mouse?
Time to think on it then; for thou'll be twenty to weeak.*
Proputty, proputty—woa then woa—let ma 'ear mysen speak.

III.

Me an' thy muther, Sammy, 'as bean a-talkin' o thee.
Thou's been talkin' to muther, an' she bean a tellin' it me.
Thou'll not marry for munny—thou's sweet upo parson's lass.
Noa—thou'll marry fur luvv—an' we boath on us thinks tha an ass.

IV.

Seea'd her todaay goa by—Saaint's-daay—they was ringing the bells.
She's a beauty thou thinks—an' soa is scoors o' gells,
Them as 'as munny an' all—wot's a beauty?—the flower as blaws.
But proputty, proputty sticks, an' proputty, proputty graws.

V.

Do'ant be stunt:† taake time: I knaws what maakes tha sa mad.
Warn't I craazed fur the lasses mysen when I wur a lad?
But I knaw'd a Quaaker feller as often 'as towd ma this:
"Doant thou marry for munny, but goa wheer munny is!"

VI.

An' I went wheer munny war: an' thy mother coom to 'and,
Wi' lots o' munny laaid by, an' a nicetish bit o' land.
Maaybe she warn't a beauty:—I niver give it a thowt—
But warn't she as good to cuddle an' kiss as a lass as 'ant nowt?

VII.

Parson's lass 'ant nowt, an' she weant 'a nowt when 'e's dead,
Mun be a guvness, lad, or summut, and addle‡ her bread:
Why? fur 'e's nobbut a curate, an' weant nivir git naw 'igher.
An' 'e maade the bed as 'e ligs on afoor 'e coom'd to the shire.

VIII.

And thin 'e coom'd to the parish wi' lots o' 'varsity debt,
Stook to his taall they did, an' 'e 'ant got shut on 'em yet.
An' 'e ligs on 'is back i' the grip, wi' noan to lend 'im a shove.
Woorse nor a far-welter'd§ yowe: fur, Sammy, 'e married for luvv.

IX.

Luvv? What's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an' 'er munny too,
Maakin' 'em goa togither as they've good right to do.
Could'n I luvv thy muther by cause o' 'er munny laaid by?
Naay—fur I luvv'd 'er a vast sight moor fur it: reason why.

X.

Ay an' thy muther says thou wants to marry the lass,
Cooms of a gentleman burn: an' we boath on us thinks tha an ass.
Woa then, proputty, wiltha?—an ass as near as mays nowt—‖
Woa then, wiltha? dangtha!—the bees is as fell as owt.¶

XI.

Break me a bit o' the esh for his 'ead, lad, out o' the fence!
Gentleman burn? what's a gentleman burn? is it shillins an' pence?
Proputty, proputty 's ivrything 'ere, an', Sammy, I'm blest
If it isn't the saame oop yonder, fur them as 'as it's the best.

XII.

Tis'n them as 'as munny as breaks into 'ouses an' steals,
Them as 'as coats to their backs an' taakes their regular meals.
Noa; but it's them as never knaaws wheer a meal's to be 'ad.
Taake my word for it, Sammy, the poor in a loomp is bad.

XIII.

Them or thir feythers, tha sees, mun 'a bean a lazy lot;
Fur work mun 'a gone to the gittin' whiniver munny was got.
Feyther 'ad ammost nowt; leastways 'is munny was 'id.
But 'e tued an' moil'd 'issen dead, an 'e died a good un, 'e did.

XIV.

Look thou theer wheer Wrigglesby beck comes out by the 'ill!
Feyther run up to the farm, an' I runs up to the mill'
An' I'll run up to the brig, an' that thou'll live to see;
And if thou marries a good 'un I'll leave the land to thee.

XV.

Thim's my noations, Sammy, wheerby I means to stick.
But if thou marries a bad un, I'll leave the land to Dick.
Coom oop, proputty, proputty—that's what I 'ears 'im saay—
Proputty, proputty, proputty—canter an' canter awaay.

* This week. † Obstinate. ‡ Earn.
§ Or fow-wolter'd—said of a sheep lying on its back in the furrow. ‖ Makes nothing.
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Anv really first-class Sewing Machine presents peculiar advantages to the seeker of articles, not costly, but beautiful and valuable, for BRIDAL or HOLIDAY PRESENTATION, but of all the Standard Machines---and there are many which merit the appellation---the one most certain to prove entirely satisfactory is the

WILLCOX & GIBBS.

An experimental trial solicited.

The remarkable *simplicity* of the Willcox & Gibbs improved Family Sewing Machine, the *noiselessness* of its movements, the *speed, ease, and accuracy* with which a child may successfully work it, and the *large range of sewing* to which it is *pre-eminently* adapted, have already established for it an enviable distinction among the FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES OF THE AGE.

Note.—So well assured am I that a thorough trial of the Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machine cannot fail to convince even the most skeptical that it is beyond all question "the best Machine in the world," I freely offer to all who will receive them, the gratuitous use of Machines for one month.

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The Willcox & Gibbs latest improved Family Sewing Machine is the most wonderful instrument for Sewing ever invented—*Simple, Silent, and Complete.* Its stitch is more *elastic* than the "LOCK:" more *reliable* than the "CHAIN," and far more *beautiful* than HAND SEWING. This Stitch has proved the fact that *two threads* ARE NOT, as was once supposed, NECESSARY TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PERFECT AND DURABLE SEAM.

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European Novelties,

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Choice Gems of Art,

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BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,

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A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

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At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.

Now is the time to buy, in anticipatic of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
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Engagement Rings, Etc.,
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Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-Karat and coi
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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Fine Watches,
Gold Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
French and German Clocks,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

C. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

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Being determined to reduce our very large stock of

Watches,
Jewelry,
Diamonds, and
Silverware,

We will sell all articles in our line much below the usual prices. Our stock of

Sleeve Buttons

Is very large. PLAIN RINGS in great variety. Watches of all kinds. Some very fine

Ladies' Watches,

Heavy cases.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage by giving a call.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
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SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES,
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NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

REAL ESTATE SALE, December 28,
Will include
VALUABLE LEASE, good-will, stock, and fixtures of a porter, ale, and mineral-water establishment, Cape Island, N. J.
DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1632 Cherry street. Has the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.
MODERN THREE-STORY RESIDENCE, No. 1332 N. Thirteenth street, above Jefferson. Has the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.
3 WELL-SECURED GROUND RENTS, each $36, $34 50, and $34 50 a year.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with stable and coach-house, S. W. corner of Fortieth and Hutton streets, Twenty-fourth ward. Lot 80 feet front, 120 feet deep, to Centre street—2 fronts.
PEREMPTORY SALE. Lot, Sylvestor street, east of Seventh street, First ward. 12 24 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CLOSING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 22 4t

LAST SALE FOR THIS SEASON OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 24 4t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 12 23 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1118 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street,

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No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

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CLARENCES,

COUPES, and

SLEIGHS,

AT COST.

S. W. JACOBS,

12 15 10t rp No. 617 ARCH Street.



BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics and a Salad for Small Salaries.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCLV.

AN OLD SCORE.

A DRAMA OF THE PERIOD.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

Ethel Barrington.
Old Calthorpe, afterwards Lord Ovington.
Harold Calthorpe.
Casby.
Mary Waters, a Governess.

ACT I.—*Interior of* Colonel Calthorpe's *Villa, at Teddington.* Harold Calthorpe *and* Ethel Barrington, *his cousin, discovered.*

Ethel.—Harold, once you loved me.

Harold.—Once.

Ethel.—But now you don't. Oh, cruel.

Harold.—But you are engaged to James Casby.

Ethel.—What a ridiculous objection! You know that my engagements mean nothing. I am always hopping about from lover to lover. Besides, I don't love James Casby; I only want to marry him for his money.

Harold.—He is a snob.

Ethel (*hurt*).—That may be, dear Harold, but it isn't pretty to say so. Forgive me, dearest, I did not mean to wound you by the bitterness of my reproaches.

Harold.—Ethel, he is a snob, because having been taken from the streets, thirty years ago, by my father, and placed by him in the way of making the gigantic income that seems always to fall to the lot of people who begin with nothing, he declines to assist my father by advancing him the few millions he requires to place himself straight with his creditors.

Enter Casby.

Casby.—Ethel, you are making a great sacrifice in marrying me.

Ethel.—I am.

Casby.—I am plain—awkward—matter-of-fact—

Ethel.—You are—oh, you are!

Casby.—I am not brilliant.

Ethel.—You are not.

Casby.—My birth is contemptible.

Ethel.—It is.

Casby.—I am not worthy of you, Ethel.

Ethel.—You are not—oh, you are not!

Casby.—My darling Ethel, we agree on every point. [*Exit* Ethel.

Enter Col. Calthorpe.

Col. C.—James Casby, I owe Parkle two thousand pounds. Lend me that sum.

Casby.—Never!

Col. C.—Remember, I made you! All you have you owe to me.

Casby.—Still I repeat—never! I will pay you all I owe you, but not in money. [*Exit* Casby.

Enter Mary Waters, *a nursery governess.*

Mary W.—Harold! (*Rushes to his arms.*)

Harold.—Mary! My own! Now to prosecute our secret intrigue. There is a verandah opening out into the lawn—and several doors to this room—there are half-a-dozen people in the house who are always popping in and out of this apartment; but, nevertheless, you shall sit at my feet, lay your head upon my bosom, and confide to me all your little sorrows in the most affectionate attitude you can conveniently assume!

[*She does so. They get very affectionate.*

Mary.—Yes, dear.

Mary (*in her innocence*).—Does your papa wear a cocked hat?

Harold (*with proper pride*).—He does, Mary!

Mary.—Oh, how I should like to wear a cocked hat. [*Sobs on his bosom.*

Enter Ethel.

Ethel.—Harold! Miss Waters! This is wrong.

Harold (*with quiet decision*).—Now, look here, Ethel. It's no use your coming here to bully-rag me. Get out!

Enter Col. Calthorpe *and* Manasseh, *a bill discounter.*

Col. C.—You scoundrel, you owe Manassch thousands!

Harold.—Too true.

Enter Casby.

Ethel.—Oh, Mr. Casby, pay this debt for Harold, and I will try and respect you, although I can never love you!

Casby.—No; I owe Colonel Calthorpe a heavy debt, but I shan't pay it in money.

Col. C.—Lost! lost! lost!

Harold.—By way of making matters pleasanter, I don't think I could select a more judicious moment, papa, in which to inform you that I intend to marry Mary Waters, your nursery governess.

Mary (*in her simplicity*).—And then I shall wear a cocked hat!

Col. C.—Leave my house, sir, and take that hussy with you. You are no son of mine.

[*Dance and off.*

ACT II.—Harold Calthorpe's *Chambers in Gray's Inn.* Harold *discovered, editing a scurrilous paper.*

Harold.—Alone in London with Mary, and not a penny to bless ourselves with. I started a scurrilous paper which brings me in a thousand a year.

Enter Mary.

Mary.—My Harold! You have been very ill, and I have been nursing you. Here are eggs and sausages (although it is July). Eat them and be happy. [*Exit* Mary.

Enter Ethel *and* Casby.

Harold.—Ethel, what does this mean?

Ethel.—Come back to us and James Casby will pay all your debts! I have bullied him into this concession.

Casby (*weakly*).—Yes; I have consented to do that.

Harold.—Indeed! Then I will return with pleasure. I will do anything for money. Indeed, every one in the piece (as far as I can judge) would do anything for money. Come to the home of my ancestors.

Enter Mary.

Ethel.—Oh, I quite forgot this young woman. Adieu, for ever!

(*They are about to leave* Harold *to his fate when enter* Col. Calthorpe.)

Col. C.—Stop! I have come into a peerage and Harold must return. I am now Lord Ovington!

Harold.—Oh, indeed, certainly. Good-bye, Mary. You have been very useful to me—it will always be a satisfaction to you to remember that.

Mary.—Ah, me! (*Faints.*)

Tableau.

ACT III.—*Ovington Grange. Enter* Col. Calthorpe (*now* Lord Ovington) *and* Casby.

Lord O.—Mr. Casby, Ethel don't love you. She absolutely dislikes you.

Casby.—Impossible.

Lord O.—Ah, you don't know her—she don't care for you—and I think you had better break off the match. [*Exit* Lord O.

Enter Ethel.

Casby.—Ethel, let us cry off.

Ethel.—Certainly, with pleasure.

[*Exit* Casby.

Ethel.—That's all right. Now to flop my affections on Harold once more.

Enter Mary Waters.

Mary (*wildly*).—Give me my Harold!

Ethel.—*Your* Harold?

Mary.—Yes, he loves me! I came here to see him and am told that he has just left.

Ethel.—Harold gone! Oh, send for Mr. Casby, somebody, that I may square it up with him again! (*Weeps.*)

Mary.—Forgive me, I cannot bear to see you weep. [*They embrace.*

Enter Harold.

Ethel.—Harold, take her and be happy.

Harold (*rather taken aback*).—Oh, oh, yes—of course, if you wish it. (*Takes her and is happy.*) [*Exit* Ethel.

Enter Casby, *meeting* Lord Ovington.

Casby.—Lord Ovington, I am going to pay my debt to you. You took me from the streets thirty years ago, from interested motives, and you spent ten pounds upon me. I am now worth millions, and I owe my prosperity to you. *Per contra*, you have forged my name for several thousand pounds. Please suppose that I have prosecuted you for the felony, and that you are now a convict. (*Burning forged bills in candle.*) I take you from prison, and I restore you to your position in society. I take you from a lower depth than I ever descended to, and I place you on a much higher social pedestal than I can ever hope to reach, and we are quits.

Enter Ethel.

Ethel.—Stay, I have heard all. I can't resist this proof of your magnanimity. A man who can chuck away thousands in this manner, *must* make a good husband. Besides, Harold has determined to marry Mary Waters, so there is now no obstacle to our union. [*Tableau.*

Curtain.

THE MOAN OF THE MOON-STRUCK.

Come hither, my gentle bassoon,
And grumble an ode to the moon:
For each star in the sky
Is gliding on high
Through the graceful, genteel rigadoon.

Then grunt, oh, my beauteous bassoon,
And tell her a love-sick buffoon
Is longing to land
Her countenance broad
On an instrument quite out of tune.

Inform her, melodious bassoon,
That his heart is as soft as stewed prune,
And purely from passion
He's changing in fashion—
He's turned to a fiddle-head spoon.

Then bid her consider, bassoon,
My piteous condition, or soon
I shall have to dispense
With reason and sense,
Or sink right away in a swoon.

Bid her grant me one boon, my bassoon—
And in June at the night's highest noon—
With this coon, on harpoon—
Or balloon macaroon—
Seek a bridal festoon at Rangoon.

The Corpse Picked it Out.

A New Jersey farmer lost his wife, the other day. After the funeral, one of his old friends came to take tea and condole with him. The widower dilated upon the virtues of the deceased, and exclaimed:—"But wasn't it a beautiful funeral?" "Yes," replied the friend; "very interesting, indeed." "Quite a crowded house, wasn't it, though?" asked the mourner. "Very, very; quite a success," groaned the friend. "Did you notice the hymn?—wasn't it touching?" queried the widower. "Very, very; I jined into it with all my heart," replied the guest. "Yes, and so did I," said the bereaved man; "the corpse picked it out. She allers loved that hymn."

Had Him There.

An irascible old gent, who formerly held the position of Justice of the Peace, was one day accosted in the street by a youth, in a manner that did not come up to his Honor's idea of respect due him.

"Young man," said he, "I fine you five dollars for contempt of court."

"Why, Judge," said the offender, "you are not in session."

"This Court," replied the Judge, thoroughly irritated, "is always in session, and consequently always an object of contempt."

Breaking the News.

A French paper prints the following:—The wife of General X. dying suddenly during his absence, his family were greatly perplexed to decide how the news should be conveyed to him. A nephew undertook the task, and sought out the widower:—

"General, my aunt is very ill."

"You frighten me."

"Yes, I fear we cannot save her."

"You sly dog," cried the bereaved husband, putting his forefinger to his nose, "I'll bet that she's dead!"

A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY.

A Poem: with no allusion in it to any other poem.

Three chickens went flopping out on to the ground,
Out on to the ground when the sun rose high,
Each went from the coop with a terrible wound,
A head chopped clean off and a ticket to die.
But men must work, and women must eat,
And tender chicken makes very good meat,
And Christmas time is coming.

Three roosters they set up a horrible squawk,
And they stretched out their necks as the fowls went down,
And they looked at the hens and the tomahawk,
As much as to say, "Don't he do it up brown?"
But men have stomachs and women must eat,
And nice chicken pie it is hard to beat,
And Christmas time is coming.

Three corpses all cut up went into the dish,
The crust was put on and the edge scolloped down,
As juicy a pie as the stomach could wish,
When the oven had baked it all through, nice and brown,
For men must kill and women must eat,
And good chicken pie is a very good treat,
When Christmas time is coming.

And She Was Right.

A young enthusiast was talking to his intended, urging upon her speedy marriage, and a start to spend the honeymoon in California. "I tell you," said he, his face glowing with enthusiasm, "California is the paradise of this earth. There's no use talking!" "No use *talking!*" exclaimed the lady, with a look of some surprise. "No use talking," he replied. "Well, if there's no use of talking," said the lady, "what in the name of senses do you want of women there? I don't go!"

An Antiquarian.

'Bus driver—"They tell me there've been some coins found in these 'ere exkyvations that 'a been buried there a matter o' four or five 'undred year!" Passenger friend—"Oh, that's nothin'. Why, there's some in the Brit'sh Museum—ah—more than two thousand year old!" 'Bus driver (after a pause)—"Come, George, that won't do, yer know! 'cause we're only in eight'n 'undred an' sixty-nine now!"

Meddling Not Allowed.

A Western poet has found inspiration in the Richardson-McFarland affair, and after a decidedly original statement of the case he moralizes thus:—

"'Tis wrong, 'tis dangerous to peace or life
To touch man's honor, or his wife,
Public opinion will not allow,
Meddling in families any how."

So Look Out, Young Man.

"If you ever think of marrying a widow, my son," said an anxious parent to his heir, "select one whose first husband was hung; that is the only way to prevent her throwing his memory in your face, and making annoying comparisons." "Even that won't prevent it," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor, "she'll then praise him, and say hanging would be too good for you."

ON A TEAR.

(*Suggested by Rogers' very beautiful lines on a "Tear."*)

Oh, that the tailor's modish art
Could fashion trousers to our measure,
Secure and strong in every part,
A source of inexpensive pleasure!

I little thought, mistrustless swell,
Whose garments Snip and Shears supply,
That trousers were but made—to sell—
The test of gullibility!

Yet, though these hands had scarce arraved
In tourist togs my ugly body,
The fabric frail my trust betrayed,
I thought it cloth, but found it shoddy.

What power malignant sent thee here,
Vile rent, my piece of mind to rob,
To prove these flimsy bags were dear,
Though bought for only sixteen bob?

Here must I, sorrowing, wait repairs,
And moralize the mournful scene,
My sad refrain, "Tears, hideous tears,
I know, confound them, what they mean!"

Come, Jane, with silver finger-sheath,
With thread and needle heal my woes:
Come, armed like Curtius to the teeth,
And bid the yawning chasm to close!

Very Clear.

"Hans, where were you born?" "On der Halderbarrack." "What, always?" "Yah, and before too." "How old are you, then?" "Vi, when the old school house is pilt I was two weeks more nor a year, what is painted red, as you go before mit your pack behind you, on der rite hant side de blacksmit shop, what stands where it was purnt down next year will be two weeks."

Probable Papal Pun.

His Holiness the Pope is sometimes disposed to be facetious. In one of his merry moods the Holy Father will perhaps reply to Dr. Cumming's letter, requesting leave to speak at the Œcumenical Council, by informing him that nothing any Scotch Presbyterian may have to say can possibly be attended to, unless he first abjure his Knox*ious* heresy.

And He Would Have Done It, Too.

An Irish glazier was putting a pane of glass into a window, when a groom who was standing by began joking him, telling him to mind and put in plenty of putty. The Irishman bore the banter for some time, but at last silenced his tormentor by "Arrah, now, be off wid ye, or else I'll put a pain in yer head without any putty."

Something Like a Shirt.

A lawyer, when he first domiciled in Detroit, was so poor that he described his poverty as follows:—"When I first went to Detroit I was in perfect rags; the smallest hole in my shirt was the one I stuck my head through, and I had to have my only shirt washed by the dozen, for it was twelve pieces."

Justly Indignant.

The maddest man in Indiana lives at Patoka. He told his wife he was going down cellar to commit suicide, and did go down stairs and fired a broadside into the pork barrel. His wife kept right on knitting, and after a while the man came up stairs swearing that the woman hadn't got any feeling.

Not at All Surprising.

In a case of marital separation in Cincinnati, the plaintiff addressed the Court:—"Judge," said she, "I can't love dat thar nigger; he kicked me in de ribs once until he loosened all my insides, and when dat occurred my affection for him vanished."

Bell Ringers.

One hundred women are stated to have been present recently at a prize-fight in Massachusetts. We fear the marriageable men in those parts must be very slow to take a hint, or the women would never have been driven to demonstrate in such a way how they are wedded to the Ring.

Correct in Both Particulars.

"What a lovely little snow-drop that is," said a friend to Volage as a blonde beauty, with flowing tresses, passed them on the Brighton road. "A snow-drop!" I should say she was a hair belle," said the practical paragrapher.

An Entirely New Joke.

Dean Swift, hearing of a carpenter falling through the scaffolding of a house which he was engaged in repairing, dryly remarked that he liked to see a mechanic go through his work promptly.

Good for the Beggar.

Traveller in Mexico—"Ain't you ashamed to beg, a stout fellow like you? I should think you might work." Picturesque beggar—"Senor, I asked you for alms, not for advice."

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Have in stock an elegant variety of Goods adapted for useful and acceptable

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TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

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11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

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FOR

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All fiduciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Coupons, Interest, and other Income will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner for a small commission.

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OFFICERS.

President,

LEWIS R. ASHHURST.

Vice-President,

J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,

Secretary and Treasurer,

ROBERT P. McCULLAGH.

Solicitor,

RICHARD L. ASHHURST,

12 11 1m rp

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS.

BY

Burglary, Fire, or Accident.

The Safe Deposit Company,

IN THEIR

New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building,

Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT STREET.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, | Edward W. Clark,
Clarence H. Clark, | Alexander Henry,
John Welsh, | Stephen A. Caldwell,
Charles Macalester, | George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasury—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and

RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,

Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1·00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 per 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1·25 per 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2·00 per 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1·00 per 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2·50 per 1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk. These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key,

SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,

At rates varying from $15 to $75 each, per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money Received, on which interest will be allowed:—3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Travellers' Letters of Credit furnished, available in all parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations, or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE,
PRESIDENT.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
11 23 tuths2m5p SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, | William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000

$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, | John M. Maris, | J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, | William Divine, | James Long,
John A. Wright, | S. Morris Waln, | James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, | John B. McCreary. | E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.

Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 9 27§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, | Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown, | Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, | T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White, | Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, | John P. White,
S. Morris Waln, | Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason, | Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,

ARTHUR G COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 18§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, | Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn, | John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, | Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis, | Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles, | John W. Everman,
George A. West, | Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. 2 9§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, | David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., | Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000·00

Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,279·35.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, | William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, | Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown, | James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

(MARINE),

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital.....$500,000

Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,022·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,
11 1 mwf 1y2 3 1rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

PIANOS.

GREAT SALE

OF

First-Class Rosewood Pianos,

AT PRICES BELOW THE ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates

Lower than we ever Offered Heretofore,

In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.

Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain

A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT

At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at our

WAREROOMS,

No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

And examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN.

A special discount of 30 per cent. during the month of December. 12 1 mwf1m

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
9§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

"CATCH-WORD"

LEDGER INDEX.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE F. RANDOLPH, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES S. WOOD and HANNAH F. RANDOLPH, Executors of the last will and testament of George F. Randolph, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1869, at three (3) o'clock P. M., at the office of JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 813 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 18 stuth 5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EDWARD DILLON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that MARTHA ANN DILLON, the widow of Edward Dillon, deceased, has filed in said court her petition, with an appraisement of personal property she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the court on SATURDAY, December 25, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

R. RUNDLE SMITH,
12 16 thstu4t Attorney for Petitioner.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CHRISTIE, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration d. b. n. c. t. a. upon the estate of the above-named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make known the same without delay, to

HENRY WRIGHT,
No. 1615 GIRARD Avenue;
Or to his Attorney, SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
12 10 fm6 No. 627 WALNUT Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,

No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

China, Glass, and Fancy Goods.

11 16 tuths1m rp

Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
1 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.

The teachess of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the Bedford Street Mission intend giving a dinner, on CHRISTMAS DAY, to the scholars under their care, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 619 BEDFORD Street, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Interesting exercises in the chapel, before dinner, by the children. The citizens are cordially invited to be present.

Donations, either in money, poultry, provisions, or clothing, respectfully solicited, and can be sent to either of the undersigned:—

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 309 Spruce street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut street.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 828 Arch street.
JAMES L. BISPHAM, No. 710 S. Second street.
WILLIAM H. HEISLER, Seventh National Bank, Fourth and Market streets.
CHARLES SPENCER, No. 7 Bank street.
Rev. JOHN D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford street.

12 18 6t

☞ NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.—The price of Coke has been reduced to eight cents per bushel, at the Market Street and Spring Garden Gas Works, and to seven cents per bushel at Point Breeze and Manayunk Works.

Orders may be left at the different Works, or at the Office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street.

THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869. 12 21 6t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

12 22 60t

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

12 20 12t

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

12 10 31t2

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

12 11 stuth13t

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

12 11 s 5t

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 13 mwf15t P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 9, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 tf 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year.

12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., being fifty cents per share, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 3, 1870.

Transfer Books close on the 20th inst.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

12 16thstu8t

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st day of January, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.

12 22 wf3t D. BOYER BROWN, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 57,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, City Treasurer.

12 16

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9t26*

☞ DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—The names of all property holders whose taxes are unpaid by December 31 will be advertised January 1 as delinquents, in accordance with act of Assembly approved May 13, 1856.

JOHN M. MELLOY, Receiver of Taxes.

12 18 s 3t

☞ EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

12 14 22t

☞ THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

12 14 22t

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will take place.

J. MORRELL, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. 12 22wfmt10

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOTICE.—On and after January 1, 1870, the dues will be as follows:—To stockholders, $4; to subscribers, $6 per annum; or $4 for six months. What better Christmas present can be given than a share of this stock? Price, $10, or a life membership, free of dues, price $40.

11 29 12 4 11 18 24 31 T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf3

☞ RASPBERRY MIRINQUES FRESH DAILY, AT
12 16 15trp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

URBANA WINE COMPANY'S

Imperial Champagne,

A Pure, Rich and Trusty Wine, made after the French method, superior to any American and many brands of imported

CHAMPAGNE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,

12 16 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

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Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of Fine Teas of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods of the very best qualities at the lowest prices.

They endeavor to conduct their business on such princip

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

A Walk Through the Institution.

One of the most prominent places of interest in this city is the United States Mint, on Chesnut street, below Broad. It is visited by thousands of strangers every year, and yet there are many people who have been born within sight of its tall chimney (130 feet high) who know little or nothing about it. To enlighten this class the following simple statement of facts has been written.

The hours for visiting the Mint are from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. Polite and courteous ushers meet you at the door, and accompany you through those departments of the institution which are open to visitors.

Standing in the small rotunda at the entrance, and looking into the building, we have the office of the Treasurer of the Mint on our left; on the right is the Cashier's office. On the right, proceeding into the yard, is the Treasurer's clerks; on the left is the deposit room, of which more will be said hereafter. Adams Express occupies a portion of the Treasurer's clerks' room.

The Copper Melting Room.

The first object of interest after passing into the yard is the room wherein all the base metals used in coinage by the Mint are melted and mixed. Up to 1857 the base coin of the United States was exclusively copper. In the year above mentioned, the coinage of what was called the nickel cents was commenced. These pieces, although called nickel, were composed of one-eighth nickel; the balance was copper.

Since the first coinage of nickel money, the pieces have changed two or three times, both in design and mixture. The present coinage of base coins is as follows:—

NICKEL.

	Weight.	
Three Cent..	32 gr.	180 pieces to the lb.
Five " ..	77 16-100 or about 74	" " " "

BRONZE.

	Weight.	
One cent....	48 gr.	120 pieces to the lb.
Two "	96 gr.	60 " " " "

The composition of the five and three cent pieces is one-fourth nickel; the balance is copper.

The bronze pieces are a mixture of copper, zinc, and tin, about equal parts of each, of the two last, the former contributing 95 per cent.

There are seven furnaces in this room, each capable of melting five hundred pounds of metal per day. When the metal is heated and sufficiently mixed, it is poured into iron moulds, and when cool and the rough ends clipped off, is ready to be conveyed to the rolling room.

The Silver and Gold Melting Room.

The next place of interest is the gold and silver melting room. The visitor is not permitted to enter this room, but takes his view from the doorway.

The room is divided in the centre by a partition. On the right is the silver department. Here all the silver used by the Mint in coining money, as well as the fine merchant bars, is mixed (alloyed) and melted. On the left is the gold department. Both gold and silver go through nearly the same process of refining, so in describing one we describe both.

The silver or gold having passed through a separating and purifying process, is brought to this room, where it is properly mixed, heated, and then poured into an iron mould. When cool, it is knocked out of the mould, and although it is rich-looking, it is without that brilliant lustre which we see in new coin. The piece taken from the mould is now called an ingot. It is about twelve inches long, and is wedge-shaped at one end. This end is made wedge-shaped to facilitate its passage through the rollers.

A gold ingot is worth about $1200 in gold. A silver ingot (one dollar) is worth about $60 in silver. Silver ingots differ in value and size, according to the denomination of the coin to be cut from them.

The false floor in this room excites considerable attention. It is laid in sections, and can be taken up. The sweepings are very valuable.

The Rolling Room.

On passing from the gold-melting-room, through the corridor leading to the rolling-room, the first object of interest which meets the attention is an upright engine on the right. This engine is eighty-horse power, and supplies the motive power to the rolling-machines.

On the left are the "Rollers." About two hundred ingots are run through per hour on each pair of Rolls. Gold, silver, and base metal ingots are all put through the same process of rolling. They are received from the melting rooms in the same shape and size, and are passed through the rollers until they assume the shape of long thin strips of the requisite thickness for the sort of coin required.

On the right, looking towards the rear of the room, will be seen a number of furnaces. These are the annealing furnaces. The metal, after passing through the "Rolls," becomes very brittle and hard, from being worked, and it is necessary to soften it before putting it through any further process. It is therefore heated to a red heat, and when it becomes soft and pliable is taken out and allowed to cool. The base metal strips are laid loosely in the furnace, but more care is exercised with the precious metals. They are placed in copper canisters, and carefully guarded from any friction that may cause them to loose the slightest particle.

Just back of the "Rolls" are a number of machines used for cutting, trimming, and flattening the strips.

In the rear of these machines are ranged in a row in the extreme back part of the room the cutting presses. There are nine of these machines, each one capable of cutting two hundred and twenty-five pieces (planchets) per minute. If these planchets are of the denomination of cents, but $2·25 per minute is made, but if, on the contrary, the planchetts are of gold, of the denomination of double eagles, we have the sum of $4500 per minute.

These presses are a comparatively recent invention, and each press is capable of cutting any denomination of coins, as they are regulated by the size of the punch, which is movable. A sample of planchets from each strip is carefully weighed before the strip is permitted to be used.

The planchets, as cut, fall in boxes beneath the press and are taken out in quantities and again annealed in the furnaces.

On the extreme left, on a line with the cutting presses, are the "draw benches." These machines are used for regulating accurately the thickness of the strips of gold or silver of any lumps or other unevenness. This is done by drawing the strips between stationary rollers previously set to the required thickness. The machinery of this end of the room is run by an engine in the cellar beneath.

The Cleaning or Whitening Room.

On the right, between the entrance to the rolling-room and the annealing furnaces, is the cleaning or whitening-room. (Visitors are not permitted to enter this room, unless accompanied by an officer of the institution.) In this room the planchets are cleaned by heat and acids, and when thoroughly dried are ready for the coining-room.

The Coining Room.

This is probably the most interesting department to the casual visitor of any in the Mint. On entering the door is seen the engine, one of the finest pieces of workmanship in this country. It is almost entirely noiseless, and of twelve-horse power. It operates all the machinery in this room. The dial which is attached to the engine, and stands directly in front of the visitor, marks the number of revolutions and enables the Chief Coiner to tell whether the machinery has been stopped at any time without good cause. A greater part of the fine work of the engine was made and put up by the workmen of the Mint in 1836.

On the left, looking towards the engine, are the milling machines. These little machines are operated by ladies, and are used to turn up the edges of the planchets, before they are ready for the coining press. Each machine is capable of finishing about five hundred pieces per minute.

Turning to the right, the massive yet delicate coining presses stand before you, scrupulously clean and finely burnished. There are ten of these presses, each one capable of making from *seventy to one hundred and twenty* coins per minute. They are seldom run at a greater speed than eighty per minute. If each press in the room was run at its greatest capacity, and engaged in making double eagles ($20), in the short space of one minute we would have the astonishing sum of $24,000 manufactured. Only the largest presses are used in making coins of large denomination. The small presses are used for base coins and the smaller denominations of silver pieces.

The amount of pressure necessary to making a perfect coin is from twenty to eighty tons. The larger the piece the more pressure is required.

These machines are attended by ladies, and do their work in the most perfect manner. The deviation of a hair's breadth would spoil the coin.

The impressions on both sides of the coin are made with one motion of the press. A steel die, wherein the characters to be placed on the coin have been engraved, or dug out, is welded on to what is called a "stake," and placed below or on the bed of the press. It is set about the thickness of the coin below the surface, and is surrounded by a "collar." It makes no material difference whether the obverse or reverse of the coin is below, although the latter is generally placed there. On a portion of the machine made to receive it, working directly over the lower die, the obverse die is fixed, and on this portion the pressure is regulated.

The process by which the coins are made is very similar in all denominations, with the exception spoken of below. The planchets are placed in a brass tube by hand, and at each revolution of the press two iron arms, called "feeders," working like a pair of tongs, slide rapidly out, grasp a planchet from the bottom of the tube, and put it on the lower die. Almost at the same moment the lower die sinks below the "collar," the upper one descends, the planchet is pressed between them both, receives the impression, and in a twinkling this one is caught by the arms, is thrown into a box beneath the press, and another planchet takes its place, and so on throughout. After the planchet passes through this process it is *coin*, and not till then, according to authority.

It is noticeable that the base coins have smooth edges, while gold and silver have "reeded" or nicked edges. The difference in the edges is caused by the "collars," in which the planchets are pressed; those for the gold and silver coins are delicately nicked, while those for the base coins are perfectly smooth.

The subjoined statement exhibits the proportion of precious metals and alloy in our gold and silver coins, together with the weights of the several denominations of the same allowed by law; also, a statement of the base metals, composing our minor or token coinage, with weights of the several pieces, and lawful deviation from the same:—

	Weight of Single Piece.	Fineness	Proportionate Alloy.	Deviation in Weight Allowed by law.
Gold—	Grains.			Grs
Double Eagles	516	900	900 pts.gold,100 pts.copper	
Eagles.....	258	900	Do. do.	
Half Eagles..	129	900	Do. do.	
Three Dollars.	64½	900	Do. do.	
Quarter Eagles	77 4-10	900	Do. do.	
Dollars.....	25 8-10	900	Do. do.	
Silver—				
Dollars.....	412½	900	900 pts.silver, 100 pts.cop'r	1½
Half Dollars..	192	900	Do. do.	1½
Quart'r Dollars	96	900	Do. do.	1
Dimes.....	38 4-10	900	Do. do.	½
Half Dimes...	19 2-10	900	Do. do.	½
Three Cents..	11 52-%	900	Do. do.	½
Nickel—				
Five Cent.....	77 16	....	25 pts.nickel, 75 pts.cop'r	2
Three Cent....	32	....	Do. do.	4
Bronze				
One Cent.....	48	....	95 pts. cop'r, 5 tin and zinc	4
Two Cent.....	96	....	Do. do.	4

Note.—480 grains = 1 Troy ounce.

The Deposit Room.

Leaving the Coining Room, and passing through the yard, the next object of interest is the Deposit Room. In this room all the precious metal used by the Mint is received and weighed.

About five hundred million dollars worth of gold has been received in this room since the precious metal was first discovered in California, in 1848. Previous to that the gold came from different places, but principally from Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. Considerable quantities, of a very fine quality, have come from Nova Scotia during the past four or five years. Most of the gold which reaches the Mint at the present time comes from Montana Territory. Nearly all west of that goes to the Branch Mint at San Francisco, California.

Before the discovery of the immense lodes of silver which exist in the Territories of the United States, the silver used by the Mint came principally from Mexico and South America.

The precious metals are now found in most of the Territories through which the Rocky and other mountains run.

The copper used by the Mint comes principally from the mines of Lake Superior. The finest is found in Minnesota. The nickel is principally from Lancaster county, Pa.

Looking into the Deposit Room from the yard are seen the scales used in weighing gold and silver. The largest weight used by the Mint is seen in this room; it is five hundred ounces. The smallest weight used in the Mint is found in the Assay Room; it is the twelve-hundredth part of a grain, and can be scarcely seen with the naked eye, unless on a white ground. The smallest weight used in the Deposit Room is the one-hundredth part of an ounce, or, what is more readily comprehended, the one-fifth of a pennyweight.

The largest scale in this room will weigh from six thousand ounces to the one-hundredth of an ounce. The next size weighs as much as three thousand ounces at a draft. The smallest weighs as much as three hundred ounces at a draft. The reader can imagine the delicacy of these scales much better than they can be described. They are examined and adjusted alternate days, sometimes oftener.

On the right-hand side of the room is the vaults. There are twelve of these vaults in the institution. They are of solid masonry. The most important of them are lined with iron.

There has never been an attempt to break into the institution or the vaults. An attempt would be fruitless, for not only are the doors of extraordinary strength but every quarter is guarded. The only robbery of import which ever occurred in the Mint was perpetrated by a trusted servant of the Government in 1854. He purloined small particles of gold from the different lots brought in by the miners. He was detected, and a great portion of the stolen gold made good. Since then, new regulations have been made, which render a recurrence of the same thing impossible.

In regard to the discovery of gold in California, the following extract from a letter from the Director of the Mint to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 11, 1848, will prove interesting. It reads as follows:—

"On the 8th instant we received the first deposit of gold from California. It was deposited by Mr. Daniel Carter, who brought it from San Francisco by the Isthmus route. It weighed 1804·59 ounces troy. * * * On the 9th, another deposit was sent by the Secretary of War, which weighed 228 ounces. * * * The average value per ounce of the bullion before melting is $18·05½."

The purest gold in this country has been found in the State of Georgia. It is seldom found in any great quantity in any of the Southern States.

The largest nugget of gold ever brought to the Mint came from California in 1852, and was worth nearly six thousand dollars in gold.

Attempts have been made to deposit spurious or manufactured nuggets at the Mint; but no matter how nicely the fraud has been concealed, the cheat has always been detected before the "stuff" was melted.

Gold, as received from the hands of the miner, in its native state, is often of curious formation, and differs considerably in outward appearance. It is found in fine dust, in grains from the size of a pin's head to that of a pea, and in lumps varying in size from a pea to the size of a man's hand. It is occasionally found in crystalline form.

The Deposit Melting Room.

Passing again into the building, on the right, just inside the hall door, will be seen the deposit melting-room. There are four furnaces in this room, and the first process of melting which the gold or silver goes through after falling into the hand of the Mint takes place in this room.

The metal is weighed carefully in the deposit room, in the presence of the depositor and officers of the Mint. It is then locked up in iron boxes, and conveyed to the melting room, where they are unlocked by two men, each one having a key. The metal is then placed in pots and melted. It is then poured into iron moulds, and when cool is again carried to the deposit room and re-weighed, after which a small piece, weighing about three dwts., is cut off from each deposited lot by the Assayer. From this small piece the fineness of the whole lot (perhaps $10,000 worth) is ascertained, its value calculated, and the depositor paid.

The gold in its rough state is then ready to be transferred to the melter and refiner to be refined, and rendered fit for coinage.

The Cabinet.

Passing to the second story of the building, you register your name and residence in a book provided for the purpose, and then pass on to the Cabinet. Here much will be found of interest to the visitor. Portraits of the different gentlemen who have acted as Directors of the institution at different times grace the walls, while arranged in cases, around and about the room, are collections of medals and coins. Each of the medals has an interesting history attached to it, as commemorating some important event in the annals of this and other nations. Specimen coins of all the nations in the world will here be found. Among these are those of ancient Rome, A. D. 177 to 222; Greek Republic, 3 to 7 B. C.; together with a collection of Oriental, China, and Japan. Passing on round the room, a plaster cast of Oliver Cromwell is seen. It is said to be a good likeness. A machine for assorting coins attracts considerable attention on account of the delicacy of workmanship. It is not in use. A large and most elegant collection of agates, petrified wood, together with specimens of gold in its native state, will be found here. At the opposite end of the room, among a collection of odd and rare coins, will be seen the "widow's mite," the smallest of all ancient coins, and which is spoken of in the Bible. The visitor will find much in this department which is entertaining and instructive.

The Director's Room, Etc.

Just outside of the exit door of the cabinet is seen, in a glass case, a fine specimen of the American eagle, stuffed, with outstretched wings, as though in the act of flying. A *fac-simile* of this bird will be found upon the obverse of the first nickel cents that were coined.

To the right, looking down the stairs, is the Director's office. Here this officer receives his visitors and transacts the business of his office. The next door, on the same side, is the Chief Clerk's room. Further on is the private office of the Chief Coiner. This room has a fine library of scientific and historical works. On the left is the messenger's room, back of which are the medal and other departments for the transaction of business.

Passing the Chief Coiner's room, and thence out upon the gallery, which runs completely around the building, the machine shop is reached. This department is stocked with lathes and all the necessary tools for doing the light work of the establishment.

Back of this, and adjoining it, are the engravers apartments. Here the dies used by the Mint are engraved. The dies for all the different branch mints are also made here.

The Adjusting Room.

Leaving the engravers' department, we pass immediately into the adjusting room. The work of this room is done entirely by ladies. The planchets of gold and silver are conveyed to this room. Here they are weighed by the ladies.

There is a certain deviation in the weight allowed by law. If a planchet is found too light, it is thrown aside and is melted over again. If too heavy, but very near the weight allowed by law, it is taken in hand, and a small particle filed off the edges; if too heavy to admit of filing, it is thrown aside with the light ones, and melted again into ingots. If the planchet is found to be of the proper weight, it is then ready for the coining press. The base coins (nickel, etc.) are not taken to this room. It belongs to the Chief Coiner's department.

The Separating Room.

Occupying a greater part of the west side of the building (second floor) is the Separating Room. Here the gold and silver used by the Mint in the manufacture of coin and fine bars are separated from each other, or whatever other metals may be mixed with them, and purified. It goes to this room after having been once melted and assayed.

In separating and purifying gold it is always necessary to add to it a certain quantity of pure silver. The whole is then immersed in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver into a liquid which looks like pure water. The acid does not dissolve the gold, but leaves it pure. The silver solution is then drawn off, leaving the gold at the bottom of the tub. It is then gathered up into pans, washed, and dried, after which it is ready for the use of the gold-melting room. The silver used in this process, in its liquid state, is then run into tubs prepared for it, and "precipitated," or rendered into a partially hard state, by being mixed with common salt water. After being "precipitated" it is called "chloride," and resembles very closely newly-slacked lime, or "amearcase." By putting spelter or zinc on the precipitated chloride it becomes metallic silver, and only needs washing and melting to make the purest virgin metal.

The process of refining silver is of two kinds, that of melting it with saltpetre, etc., which was known some thousands of years since, and the modern process of dissolving it in nitric acid, just like the method of extracting it from gold in the above described operation.

The Assay Rooms.

Passing along the gallery we enter the building at the assay rooms. In the back room are the fires, stills, and other appliances necessary to performing all the work of the department.

In the front room are the delicate scales referred to in the description of the deposit room. These scales or "balances" are inclosed in glass cases, and when the Assayer is engaged in weighing the gold they are kept closed that the air may not reach them and thereby influence either side.

The Process of Assaying Gold.

The gold is placed in a black lead crucible, and covered with borax, to assist the fluxing and to prevent oxidation of the alloy. It is thus melted down and stirred; by which a complete mixture is effected, so that an assay piece may be taken from any part of the bar cast out. The piece taken for this purpose is rolled out for convenience of cutting. It is then taken to an assay balance (sensible to the ten-thousandth of a half gramme or less), and from it is weighed a half gramme, which is the normal assay weight for gold, being about 7·7 grains troy. This weight is stamped 1000; and all the lesser weights (afterwards brought into requisition) are decimal divisions of this weight, down to one ten-thousandth part.

Silver is next weighed out for the quartation; and as the assay piece, if standard, should contain 900 thousandths of gold, there must be three times this weight, or 2700 thousandths of silver; and this is accordingly the quantity used.

The lead used for the cupellation is kept prepared in thin sheets, cut into square pieces, which should each weigh about ten times as much as the gold under assay.

The lead is now rolled into the form of a hollow cone; and into this are introduced the assay gold and the quartation silver, when the lead is closed around them and pressed into a ball.

The furnace having been properly heated, and the cupels placed in it and brought to the same temperature, the leaden ball, with its contents, is put into one of the cupels, the furnace closed, and the operation allowed to proceed, until all agitation is ceased to be observed in the melted metal, and its surface has become bright.

This is an indication that the whole of the base metals have been converted into oxides and absorbed by the cupel.

The cupellation being thus finished, the metal is allowed to cool slowly, and the disc or button which it forms is detached from the cupel.

The button is then flattened by a hammer; is annealed by bringing it to a red heat; is laminated by passing it between the rollers; is again annealed; and is rolled loosely into a spiral or coil called a *cornet*. It is now ready for the process of quartation.

For this purpose it is introduced into a matrass containing about 1¼ ounces of nitric acid, at 22 deg. of Baume's hydrometer; and in this acid it is boiled for ten minutes, as indicated by a sand-glass.

The acid is then poured off, and three-fourths of an ounce of stronger acid, at 32 deg., is substituted for it, in which the gold is boiled for ten minutes.

This second acid is then also poured off, and another equal charge of acid of the same strength is introduced, in which the gold is kept for ten minutes longer.

It is then presumed that the whole of the silver has been removed, and the gold is taken out, washed in pure water, and exposed, in a crucible, to a red heat, for the purpose of drying, strengthening, and annealing it.

Lastly, the cornet of fine gold thus formed is placed in the assay balance, and the number of thousandths which it weighs expresses the fineness of the gold assayed, in thousandths.

The Silver Assay.

The silver is melted in a black lead crucible, with the addition of fine charcoal within the pot, to prevent oxidation and to allow of dipping out. After stirring, a small portion of the fluid metal is poured quickly into water, producing a granulation, from which the portion for assay is taken. As this differs from the mode pursued with gold, it must be specially noted that in the case of silver alloyed with copper there is a separation, to a greater or less degree, between the two metals in the act of gradual solidification. Thus an ingot cooled in a mould, or any single coin cut out of such ingot, though really 900 thousandths fine on the average, will show such variations, according to the place of cutting, as might even exceed the limits allowed by law. This fact has been established by many experiments, both in this Mint and the Mint of Paris, since the enactment of our Mint law, and it possesses the stubbornness of a law of chemistry. But the sudden chill produced by throwing the liquid metal into water yields a granulation of entirely homogeneous mixture, and it can be proved that the same fineness results, whether by assaying a single granule, or part of one, or a number together.

From this sample the weight of 1115 thousandths is taken; which is dissolved in a glass bottle, with nitric acid.

Into this solution the large pipette-full of standard solution of salt is introduced, and it produces immediately a white precipitate, which is chloride of silver, and which contains, of the metallic silver, 1000 parts.

To make this chloride subside to the bottom of the vessel, and leave the liquid clear, it is necessary that it be violently shaken in the bottle; and this is accordingly done, by a mechanical arrangement, for the necessary time.

Unless the pieces have chanced to be below the allowable limit of standard, the liquid will still contain silver in solution, and accordingly a portion of the decimal solution is introduced, from the small pipette, capable of precipitating a thousandth of silver, and a white cloud of chloride will show itself More doses are added, if the indications require it.

The liquid is again shaken, and cleared; and the process is thus repeated, until the addition of the salt water shows only a faint trace of the chloride below the upper surface of the liquid.

Let us suppose, for the sake of an example, that three measures of the decimal solution have been used with effect. This will show that the 1115 parts of the piece contained 1003 of pure silver; and thus the proportion of pure silver in the whole alloyed metal is ascertained.

Chief Coiner's Office.

After passing from the assay rooms and down the stairs, we cross over to the southeast corner of the building. Here is the general business office of the Chief Coiner. In this room the gold and silver coins are weighed and counted, before being transferred to the Treasurer. This department is provided with three large vaults, all fire and burglar proof.

The Cellar.

Advancing toward the coining room, we reach a stairway leading to the cellar. Passing down, we find numerous vaults, used for different purposes, ranging along the hall fronting on Chesnut street. Now we pass on into the main cellar. In the centre is a large space, the same size as the yard above. In this space are six large boilers, which generate the steam for the different engines, and to heat portions of the building.

On the right is the blacksmith, carpenter, and paint shops. In the rear of this is the medal-striking department. The process of striking a medal differs from that of coin. They are struck with a screw-press, worked by hand.

The "Sweeps."

On the west side of the cellar is the "Sweep Grinding Room." Into this room all the dirt and sweepings of the Mint are conveyed and ground up into fine powder, and after the best has been selected it is taken to the melting room, and all the metal extracted. The residue is sold.

The Wells.

In this vicinity are also the wells, wherein all the water that is used in washing out the different rooms, as well as that which comes from the different portions of the building in time of rain, is received and filtered. They are cleaned out every few years, and the dirt disposed of as in the case of the "sweepings."

Of late years the sweepings, etc., have been of comparatively little value.

General Remarks.

Owing to the immense amount of precious metal which is constantly in course of transition from one form to another, and the care and watchfulness necessary to a correct transaction of business, visitors are not permitted to visit some of the departments. These are of little interest to the unscientific, and are described under their proper heads.

Everything is weighed so nicely and so often that the purloining of the slightest particle would be detected within a few moments after the act had been perpetrated.

The building is constructed almost entirely of stone and iron, and is therefore fire-proof.

Deposits of less than one hundred dollars in value are not received by the Mint.

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Including five by Prang, and others French, English, and German.

LOVELY FEMALE HEADS (French), 50 cents each.

TWENTY-FOUR NEW ENGRAVINGS,

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TWO NEW WORKS OF LANDSEER.

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Only 25c.,

Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.

Black Silks,

Best Lyons Make,

$1·50. worth $2·50.

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Roubaix Poplins,

Only 25c.

Worth 50.

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Best Lyons Make,

$2·00, worth $2·75.

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Double Fold.

Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.

37c., Worth $1·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co.

Black Silks,

Best Lyons Make,

$2·25, worth $3·00.

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For Walking Suits,

Only 50c.

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Best Lyons Make,

$2·50, worth $3·25.

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Best Quality Serges

For Walking Suits,

Only 45c.

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Hosiery of all Kinds, from 25 to 33 less than before.

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Silk Epinglines,

Only 75c.,

Worth $1·50.

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Linen Housekeeping Goods,

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Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors.

56c.

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Lyons Silk Velvets,

All Widths,

At Large Concessions.

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Best Quality Green and Blue Plaids Imported.

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In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

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THE POOR AT CHRISTMAS.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

Fond mothers, who hush on your bosoms
Your babes' tender cries,
And sing them to sleep in their cradles,
With soft lullabies;

Proud fathers, whose children are sheltered
In the home of their birth;
Who see their fair heads, morn and even
Still safe by the hearth;

When the merciless winds of the winter
Are cruel and bold;
When even the shelterless sparrows
Are crying for cold;

And you listen, safe-housed, to the falling
Of the snow and the sleet,
And hear on your roof-tree, all harmless,
The wild tempest beat;

When you gather, a circle, unbroken,
Your fireside about;
And shut in your children, remember
The children shut out!

Think of wanderers abroad in the darkness,
The tempest, and rain;
With no hearthstone ablaze for their coming,
No light in the pane—

Children shivering in horrible places,
The earth for their bed;
Wretched groups, huddled close in the darkness,
And crying for bread!

Think of orphans, and, worse, babes deserted,
Whom 'twere well if the earth
To her pitying bosom had taken
In the day of their birth.

Ay! think of them tenderly, kindly,
Poor, homeless, astray;
For the sake of the holy child Jesus,
You worship to-day.

By all the proud hopes that encircle
Your sons brave and bright;
By your love for the tender-eyed daughters,
So fair in your sight.

By the blessings unmarked, and unnumbered,
You hold so secure,
While you are remembered in mercy,
Remember the poor!

—*Church Union.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Wilmer Worthington, the United States Appraiser, was presented with a large frame containing the photographs of all his employees, twenty-five in number.

—Last night the banquet of the Republican Invincibles came off in Parlor C, of the Continental Hotel. About fifteen different toasts were proposed, and responded to most appropriately.

—About noon yesterday a dwelling house on Tenth street, between Girard avenue and Poplar streets, was entered during the absence of the family and pretty well ransacked. The thieves got in by forcing open a side door.

—The seventeenth annual commencement of the Institute for Colored Youth closed last night at Concert Hall. The audience was very large and comprised many ladies. The exercises opened with a salutatory oration in Latin by Andrew F. Hill, which was followed by essays, orations, declamations, and dialogues in the Latin, Greek, and English languages by the remaining graduates. The exercises concluded with the presentation of diplomas.

—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to break into the store and residence of Mr. John Notson, corner of Washington avenue and Parker street. The burglars first tried to force a pair of window shutters in the rear, failing in which they applied force to the panel of a door opening into a basement passage. They had succeeded in moving it, when the noise awoke Mr. Notson's daughter, and she raised a sash and frightened the burglars off.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130¾.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $295,687.

—There are over six hundred claims before the Mexican Commission.

—Oliver A. Morgan was hanged at Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, for the murder of John Petrie.

—General Sickles' nomination has not yet been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

—Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson and Mr. Hoar have gone to their homes to spend the holidays.

—William Ayres, charged with the murder of Dr. Oliver, at Charlotteville, Va., has been held to bail in $25,000 to answer.

—Customs frauds to an enormous extent are reported to have been recently committed in Montreal, through the collusion of officials.

—The President, it is reported, will issue an order to-day, creating the Military District of Georgia, to which General Terry will be assigned.

—Secretary Boutwell will send his Funding bill to the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees as soon as Congress meets.

—An order from the Post Office Department requires all postmasters to make a monthly return for the ensuing six months of all franked or free matter deposited at their respective offices for mailing, together with the amount of postage that should be chargeable thereon.

Foreign Affairs.

—A new ministry has been appointed in Venezuela. The cotton crop will be large.

—Negotiations are, it is rumored, again on foot for the cession of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz to this country.

—A proclamation has been circulated in Havana calling the Cubans to arms to aid their fellow patriots in the interior.

—San Domingans are excited over the reported lease of Samana Bay, and the revolutionists are striving to overthrow Baez and so prevent its ratification. Baez, however, is proving a match for them.

—Some forty well-known citizens of Havana have been arrested by the Spanish authorities and ordered to leave for Spain immediately. This will be followed up until all suspected persons have been got out of the way.

—New postal arrangements between France and the United States have been decreed by the Emperor.

—Eighty church dignitaries were entertained at dinner last night by the French Ambassador in Rome.

—The Empress of Austria gave audience yesterday in Rome to the Austrian bishops attending the great council.

—Minister Sickles interviewed the Minister of State in Madrid, yesterday, relative to telegraph cable neutrality.

—On the completion of the committees the Œcumenical Council will proceed to discuss the proposals concerning faith.

—Concessions to the spirit of the age are expected from the Œcumenical Council by the London *Times*, which, however, believes that Papal infallibility will be affirmed.

—The Bishop of Havana has left Spain for France, in company with the Bishop of Ossuna, who refuses to recognize the Provisional Government or the revolution.

—Union of the temporal and spiritual powers, papal infallibility, the clergy, education system and the cardinal college organization, which practically excludes foreigners, are to be opposed by the Russo-Polish delegates to the Œcumenical Council.

—As usual, the attempt to punish the engineers of a great fraud has failed. The cable informs us that the trial of the directors of the Overend Gurney Banking Concern, for conspiracy to defraud the shareholders, has resulted in their acquittal.

—Several Missouri papers reported that "Brick" received one vote in the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator. One even editorially commented upon the fact, apparently not suspecting that the name of "the Eagle of Kentucky" was thus disguised as "Mr. Brick."

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Swindling Official Come to Grief.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Henry A. Allen, keeper of the Sub-Treasury building, was arrested on a warrant issued by Commissioner Osborne on an affidavit made by Special Detective Sampson of the Treasury Department, the affidavit charging that Allen had presented false and fraudulent receipts to the Government, on which he had obtained money and appropriated it to his own use, and also with having destroyed a book in the Sub-Treasury containing a record of disbursements.

The charge against Allen in relation to receipts is similar to that made recently against George F. Dunning, the Superintendent of the Assay Office in the Sub-Treasury Building, it being to the effect that on various pretexts he obtained receipts from parties from whom he purchases articles necessary for the building for amounts much larger than the stipulated prices, and in transmitting the receipts to Washington obtaining the full amounts, and retaining the difference between the stipulated prices and the amounts charged for his use. It is alleged that he destroyed the books in question to hide the evidences of his guilt.

The destruction of a public record wantonly, or for the purpose of defeating or hindering the course of justice, is made a crime by statute, and punished by fine and imprisonment. Allen was held in $10,000 bail; $5000 for each offense

—It cannot be denied that the past year has been a trying time for the Sultan. It is at all times disagreeable to be put to great expense, and doubly so, to the sensitive, when there are no funds in hand to meet it. Great potentates cannot, even in these days of Australian beef, be entertained for nothing, and we fear the house bills at the palaces on the Bosphorus must of late have been rather heavy. We are therefore relieved to hear that his Majesty's hospitality has not affected his spirits to any serious extent; the visit of the Crown Prince of Prussia, we are informed by the Cologne *Gazette*, seems to have pleased the Sultan in the highest degree. People who are well acquainted with his Majesty's indolent manner were surprised to see him so talkative and delighted. He several times clapped the Prince on the shoulder, continually calling out, "Mashallh, Mashallah, memnum im," which, literally translated, means "I am happy"—a fact which everybody, including even the holders of Turkish stock, will be glad to hear.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....7 22 | MOON RISES.....10 26
SUN SETS.....4 37 | HIGH WATER.....6 30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul. Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Celia	London	New York	Dec. 4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 7
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 10
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Dec. 11
America	Southampton	New York	Dec. 14
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 14
England	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15

FOR EUROPE.

C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Dec. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Celia	New York	London	Jan. 1

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Dec. 24
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 24
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 25
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Arrived, steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....30 | 11 A. M.....40 | 2 P. M.....43

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Merston, Portland, Day, Huddell & Co.
Br. brig Ruby, Leary, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, New York via New Castle, Knight & Sons.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Newburyport via New Castle, Knight & Sons.
Schr Annie May, May, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr D. Corbitt, Eldridge, Absecom, do.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, Savannah, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr H. J. Holway, Thompson, Wilmington, N. C., Warren & Gregg.
Schr E. Edwards, Somers, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, 23 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, from Boston.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Fall River.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Darborow, 1 day from Camden Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tow boat Clyde, Duncan, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tow boat Ella, Bramel, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. schr Kathleen, Neve, 9 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Son—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr E. H. Blocksom, Blocksom, 1 day from Lebanon Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Kutaw, Coffin, from New York for Philadelphia, went ashore near Somers' Point, N. J., and will probably be a total loss. Wreckers are alongside, and an insurance agent is on board of her.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 21st instant.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, for Philadelphia via Havana, before reported cleared at New Orleans 18th inst., has on board 345 bales cotton, 448 bbls. molasses, 183 empty bbls., and 25 pkgs. sundries for Philadelphia. Passengers—R. S. Powton, J. N. Wallace, S. P. Darlington, T. J. Darlington, J. W. Tatcker, Rev. P. Rouke, and others.
Barque Alfred, Burt, from Liverpool 23 days for Philadelphia, with a general cargo, put into St. Georges, Bermuda, 4th inst. The A. experienced very heavy gales, and has been within 150 miles of Cape Henlopen. She lost maintopgallantmast, and had bulwarks, etc., washed away. Sailed 11th inst. for Philadelphia.
Barque Frank Lovett, Cann, for Philadelphia, cleared at Belfast 5th inst.—before reported sailed 19th ult.
Barque Desiah, Gilkey, sailed from Bremerhaven 5th inst. for Cardiff.
Barque Griffin, Armstrong, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 10th inst.
Barque Fawnee, Anker, hence, at Queenstown 7th inst.
Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, at Palermo 30th ult. from Marseilles.
Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, at Malaga 2d inst. from Cadiz.
Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, from Ivigtut for Philadelphia, sailed from Halifax 21st inst.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, cleared at London 10th inst. for Demerara.
Brig Rollerson, Mayo, hence, below Boston 23d inst.
Brig Ortolan, Leaman, sailed from Messina 28th ult. for Boston.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, hence, at Barcelona 30th ultimo.
Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Robinson, hence, at Mobile 17th instant.
Brig Cosmos, Parsons, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schr A. F. Randolph, Shields, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 20th inst., and sailed again next morning.
Schr Almira Wooley, King, hence, at Gloucester 21st instant.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, at Portland 20th inst. from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 20th inst.
Schrs Lizzie D. Small, Tice, and Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT REMEDIES

WILL NOT ONLY

CURE CONSUMPTION,

BUT THEY WILL PREVENT IT.

When I assert that Consumption can be cured, I mean precisely what I say. It would be superlative folly on my part to argue that a lung once totally destroyed could be restored again. To do this would require powers equal to those by which miracles were performed. I assume no such untenable ground, but I do boldly declare that many of the cases of Consumption pronounced hopeless and incurable by the faculty can be, as mine was—cured. In the course of many years, over a very extended practice, I have frequently had opportunities of verifying the truthfulness of this assertion.

Patients have applied to me for relief when physicians and friends had abandoned all hope, and though not always successful, it has been my fortunate lot to rescue many such from what appeared to be inevitable death.

Patients have been brought to me who were afflicted with violent racking coughs, heavy and exhausting night-sweats, chills that crept over the body and enervated it, and depressed the mental faculties; with frames that were emaciated and weakened down almost to absolute prostration; with cheeks on which the hectic fever was always visible; with digestive organs impaired, and unable to perform their natural functions properly; with loss of appetite and voice, all unfailingly indicating the presence of deep-seated wasting disease. Persons thus afflicted, and pronounced by their medical advisers to be in the last hopeless stage of Consumption, as indeed they were, have sought my counsel and my remedies. They were pitiable sights, enough to awaken the deepest sympathies of all who saw them.

Friends regarded them with mournful solicitude, and the stranger as he passed them would involuntarily exclaim:—"Alas! poor creature, he is not long for this world." For such far gone patients I have frequently been called upon to prescribe. When all other so-called remedies had failed to check the onward march of the fell destroyer, than SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP were called for, and it is a heartfelt satisfaction to me to know that their help was not always sought in vain. If there be those who have doubts in regard to these statements, let them read the convincing testimonials in my *new pamphlet for* 1870, just published, and furnished without charge to all who make application for it. In those testimonials will be found the convincing statements of prominent ladies and gentlemen who, when all other medicines had failed to prove efficacious, had

THE COURAGE

to try Schenck's remedies, and whose faith and courage were rewarded by a

PERMANENT CURE.

Some of these desperate cases, it is true, were not cured, but they were those who applied for help when human help was unavailing, and nothing short of a miracle could have wrested them from the grasp of death. Read the

UNANSWERABLE TESTIMONY

of T. S. Sheldon, of New York, page 23 of my new pamphlet; of Mrs. Lanning, of Philadelphia, on same page; and of Mrs. Charles Neill, of New York, on the succeeding page, as well as the many others that precede and follow them, and then ask yourself whether

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED,

or whether, as so many prominent medical men have boldly declared, it is incurable?

Reader, let the fact be indelibly impressed upon your mind that Consumption is

AN INSIDIOUS DISEASE,

It does not attack the system openly and boldly, but makes its advances by stealthy and insidious, but none the less certain, steps. Having

SELECTED ITS VICTIM,

it pursues him with relentless hostility to the grave, unless such remedies are resorted to as will serve to check its destructive career. How few there are who can be made to believe that they are consumptive until racking cough, prostrating hemorrhages, emaciated frame, hectic cheeks, wasted strength, lost appetite, and clammy night sweats declare by tokens too plain to be misunderstood that Consumption has laid fast hold and secured a firm foothold, which it is determined to maintain to the last gasp of the unhappy sufferer! Its approaches are quiet and almost imperceptible; but they are steady and sure, notwithstanding. Step by step it makes its fell way into the system, and it is only when it has secured full and complete possession that, throwing off its disguises, it presents itself in all its

FEARFUL TRUTHFULNESS.

If people would but for a moment reflect—if they would but endeavor to obtain a more thorough knowledge of their own physical system, and would pay close attention to its wants and requirements, how much less fearful and extensive would be the prevalence of

PULMONARY DISEASE!

But the majority of people will not give this important subject more than a mere passing thought, and sometimes even not that. "KNOW THYSELF" is an ancient axiom which should be deeply impressed upon every man and woman's heart, not merely in regard to the spiritual but to the physical nature also. How few there are, comparatively speaking, who have anything like a proper conception of either, and yet how vitally important it is that we should be familiar with both! Occasionally an individual is met with who has studied the wonderful construction of the human body, and who is familiar with not merely the location of the various organs, but with their functions also. Such persons, unless they are absolutely indifferent to their health and happiness, give heed to the warnings that nature gives. The short, hacking cough, one of the posi. e

PRECURSORS OF CONSUMPTION,

instead of being regarded as a matter of trivial importance, becomes with them a subject of serious concern. They contrast its characteristics with those of the cough that results from a slight or even a severe cold, and their familiarity with the subject enables them to detect the marked difference, and unless they are reckless of the sad consequences, they at once

SEEK FOR A REMEDY,

and where this is done, as it always should be, in the incipient stages of Consumption, promptly and judiciously, the evil is almost certain to be averted. This should be the course pursued by those who have

NATURALLY WEAK BREASTS,

who are liable, as people say, "To take cold easily," and whose physical conformation indicates a tendency to

PULMONARY DISEASE.

Were this matter attended to as it should be, nine-tenths of the cases of consumption would be obviated, and this scourge of the American people be shorn of its terrors.

ATTEND TO THAT COUGH,

and note its progress. If it is dry and hacking, if the secretions of the mouth and throat are partially suspended, and the mucous membrane becomes swollen, its color redder than natural, and its sensibilities partially deadened, it is time to adopt precautions for its removal. As the cough progresses in severity, if there is a tendency to chilliness, and generally more or less fever, difficulty of breathing, a painful sense of oppression on the chest, continuous thirst, and a light coating of the tongue, rest assured of the fact that you

HAVE NO TIME TO LOSE.

When such a cough sets in, let it be your first object to remove it. Do not permit it to continue its course unchecked. You may recover without the use of medicines, but in this country the chances are that you will not, and this apparently trifling cough may carry you

TO THE GRAVE.

In such cases those who will can always find a safe and sure remedy. Use *Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup* regularly in moderate doses, and a box of *Schenck's Mandrake Liver Pills* in connection with the Syrup. Use the Pills freely, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred

THE COUGH WILL BE REMOVED.

Hundreds and thousands have tried these remedies and to-day are living, healthy witnesses of their efficacy. Columns could be filled with testimonials of

THE WONDERFUL CURES

performed by them. But this would be unnecessary. Be advised in time, and see to it that the golden opportunity is not frittered away, and that the disease which is annually sweeping thousands to a

PREMATURE GRAVE

does not obtain such a foothold as will render its eradication almost or absolutely an impossibility. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A cough that is fully removed by the use of *Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup* and *Schenck's Mandrake Liver Pills* will not, unless the individual is totally reckless and indifferent to his or her health, ever return, or at least not speedily, for the reason that the action of these thoroughly-tested medicines leaves the system in a condition which almost

BIDS DEFIANCE TO DISEASE.

They fortify it by bringing the stomach and liver into such a perfectly healthy condition that the attacks of disease become powerless. Such are their peculiar merits, and it is upon these merits they are offered to those who are suffering from incipient pulmonary attacks. Try them, and *satisfy yourselves*. Thousands have done so before you, and thousands are doing so to-day.

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A FEW DAYS

REMAIN OF THE GREAT SALE.

We have much still to sell, and

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

For anv house to get the prices down as low as we are now selling,

And the reason for it is quickly understood by those who se what an

Immense Stock we have.

The prices are all put down so that we guarantee them fully *TEN PER CENT. LOWER* than anywhere else, or we will take goods back and return money when shown otherwise.

It will be remembered that our style, make, and finish are *FAR BETTER* than ordinary *READY-MADE CLOTHING.*

Our large facilities always enable us to

Sell Cheaper than other Houses,

And now, under these circumstances, it can be readily seen that this is THE opportunity to lay in a full supply.

We have still a very large stock (at least **$250,000** worth of goods), and freshly supplied every day by new lots, as we are making up the piece goods we had on hand. We continue to allow those whom it suits best to make selections and pay in instalments until all is paid up.

Store open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SATURDAY NIGHTS LATER.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

The Largest Clothing House,

S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

REDUCTION.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

In order to close out the season's stock, announce a still further reduction in prices of

BLACK ASTRACHANS,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
ASTRACHAN PLUSH,
ASTRACHAN PLUSH,
ASTRACHAN FURS,
ASTRACHAN FURS,
CARACULLAS,
CARACULLAS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
SWAN'S SKINS,
SWAN'S SKINS,
WHITE FUR ASTRACHANS,
WHITE FUR ASTRACHANS.

We have made this part of our business a specialty, and have on hand the largest assortment to be found in the city. 12 9 t25rp

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & SOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—Selling off, regardless of cost, fine Desks, Glove, Handkerchief, and Work Boxes, Fans, Umbrellas, Vases, Busts, Statuettes, etc., at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

ONE-DOLLAR GOODS!—SILK FANS, Satchels, Jewelry, Umbrellas, Boxes, Desks, Vases, Ornaments, with a large stock of other fancy goods, for one dollar and less, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 12 13 6t rp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

S. . CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Closing Out Winter Stock.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Astrachans,
Velvet Beavers,
Caracullas,
Chinchillas,
Overcoatings,
Waterproofs,
Velveteens,
Cassimeres.

11 5tuth&2m

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving new styles of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
VELVET CORDS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
VELVETEENS,
And all styles of goods adapted to Men's and Boys wear. [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IMPORTANT SALE.

Closing Out a Large Stock of

FINE GOODS,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF

JAMES ROBINSON, No. 1031 MARKET STREET.

Comprising Watches of all descriptions; Fine Gold Jewelry, Diamonds, Musical Boxes, Vases, Silver and Silver Plated Ware. Above goods will positively be sold at wholesale prices, as the proprietor is closing his business on account of ill health. [12 21 tuf 2t 8p

FIXTURES OF THE STORE WITH LEASE FOR SALE

JAMES ROBINSON,
No. 1031 MARKET Street.

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY

OF

CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,

No. 630 ARCH STREET,

11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER WARE, ETC.

SOLID SILVER

AND

Silver Plated Wares

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

CAN BE BOUGHT

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

AT THE

ESTABLISHED STORE OF

GEORGE H. BECHTEL,

No. 716 ARCH Street.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. [12 21 tuthf3t

SOLID SILVER WARE.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE

PRESENTS

TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,

WM. WILSON & SON'S

OWN MAKE.

Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,

12 15 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

FURS.

THOMAS M. FREELAND,

PRACTICAL FURRIER,

No. 522 ARCH STREET.

Having made up a large stock of Ladies' Furs o' every quality, we are determined to reduce our stock before the end of the season. We are offering great bargains to those who give us a call. Every article warranted as represented, and, if desired, a warranted bill will be given. No dyed or striped fur-cloth sold in this establishment as genuine, and our prices will be found much lower than those who humbug the people by selling common Muskrat for Sable, or Rabbit for Four-grown Siberian Squirrel. These goods are all of our own manufacture, and no deception used in making sales.

HUDSON BAY SABLE,
DARK MINK SABLE,
ASTRACHAN,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
AND ALL

the low-priced goods for wholesale trade. Children's sets suitable for Christmas presents.

We warn the public against the many tricks resorted to now to sell cheap goods.

Trick No. 1—Changing genuine articles after the purchase is made for some common imitation.

Trick No. 2—Sending a customer home with an empty box, or part of the set left out, very carefully tied up.

Trick No. 3—Asking $40 to $50 for an imitation Sable, and taking anything offered from $6 to $30.

All we ask is a fair examination of our goods; our store is light, and every opportunity given to make a selection of a good article at low price.

12 23 2t* THOMAS M. FREELAND, No. 522 ARCH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STANTON.

How the News of the Death of Edwin M. Stanton was Received Here.

The news of the death of Edwin M. Stanton was received here with feelings of regret by our citizens, who looked upon him as a sterling patriot and an upright man. Crowds gathered around the bulletin boards, sorrowing, and wondering at the brevity of the first despatch, which but merely announced his death. At first many could not realize the sad truth, coming right upon the heels of his appointment to the Supreme Bench. It was by some considered a canard, but all such were convinced when the later despatch stated that "congestion of the heart" had produced his sudden demise. The flags on our public buildings have all been placed at half-mast, the Board of Brokers has adjourned, and it is expected that various other public bodies will take action this afternoon.

Action of the Courts.

Upon receiving information of the death of Mr. Stanton, Judge Cadwalader, ordered an adjournment of the United States District Court in respect for his memory.

The District Courts also adjourned in memoriam.

In the Common Pleas, before Judge Allison, announcement of Mr. Stanton's death was made by William L. Hirst, Esq., who moved the Court to adjourn. Appropriate speeches were made by Joseph A. Clay, Esq., and C. H. T. Collis, Esq., and his Honor, in replying, ordered a minute of the proceedings to be entered upon the record, and said he would adjourn at the proper time.

This morning District Attorney Gibbons appeared before the bar of the Nisi Prius, and, in feeling terms, announced the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and moved the Court to adjourn out of respect to his memory. The motion was seconded by William L. Hirst, Esq., who, with Theodore Cuyler, Esq., made a few beautiful remarks eulogistic of the character of the distinguished dead.

His Honor spoke eloquently and with much warmth of Mr. Stanton, saying he had enjoyed a personal acquaintance of twenty years with him, having known him when he first came to the bar at Pittsburg, with then a high local reputation, which soon afterwards became national. He ordered the adjournment as moved, and directed a minute of these proceedings to be entered upon the records.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Paxson, Mr. Dwight, in fitting terms, announced the death of Mr. Stanton, and moved the adjournment of the Court, which was accordingly ordered by his Honor.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

The Garden Spot of Philadelphia Within Its Boundaries—The Wissahickon Drive Preserved Forever to Philadelphia.

The Wissahickon valley, including the famous stream of that name, or at least six miles of its surface, is now within the limits of Fairmount Park. This edict went forth a few days since, when workmen were seen planting the signboards containing the rules and regulations of the Park Commission along the banks. This has been the subject of considerable discussion in the commission ever since the formation of that body, with a view to obtain and lay out a park for the health, comfort, and pleasure of the present and future residents of Philadelphia. The advocates of obtaining this romantic and beautiful spot based their arguments upon two grounds—first, that it would insure the purity of the water of that stream; and second, that it would secure forever to Philadelphia the handsomest and most beautiful drive possessed by any city in the Union. The commission were brought hastily to a conclusion from the fact that along the banks of the creek stand thousands of noble poplar trees, which were being hewn down and sold to those who manufacture paper from wood.

In this negotiation, the right of way to the turnpike which skirts the stream had to be obtained, and an agreement has been entered into by which the city has the entire control of this roadway until it reaches the Reading pike. But the commission have only taken possession of the stream up to a short distance above the Indian Rock, which is situated about six miles from the Schuylkill. This action preserves forever to the city of Philadelphia this delightful and romantic valley, which must otherwise have been inevitably blotted out by the progress of trade. The Wissahickon, for natural beauty, is not excelled by any valley in this country, and its celebrity is world-wide. Views of many of the romantic spots along the banks of the stream now adorn the galleries of connoisseurs in all parts of the world. So grand is its scenery that such artists as Hamilton, the Moranes, Lewis, W. T. Richards and Boulield have selected it as a subject for sketches, which have served to incite them to their noblest efforts, and win for them a high position in their profession.

With this addition Philadelphians can well boast of having not only the largest park, which is to be devoted to their health, comfort, and pleasure, but also the most romantic suburban drive in the country. While New York has been compelled to lay out millions to make the Central Park, Philadelphia has had the decided advantage of natural scenery which needs but slight architectural improvement.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The little ones will sleep but little to-night.

—Happy Christmas.

—Stokley presided yesterday.

—Look out for the light-fingered gentry.

—Be merciful unto your stomach this festive time.

—Chesnut street will be crowded with beauty to-morrow.

—There are sixteen peculiar and distinct points about a chicken.

—Temperance meeting to-night at Fifth and Button wood streets.

—Short-sightedness—The withdrawal of the item of $800 for a safe for the Receiver of Taxes.

—A proposition is on foot to speedily abolish the volunteer Fire Department.

—It remained for a member of Select Council to startle the world with the assertion that a vault can exist four feet above the surface of the earth.

OBITUARY.—We are pained to record the death of Bellville Machette, Esq., who died at his residence in this city on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Machette was formerly a commission merchant of this city, well known on Third street as one of the firm of Carlton R. Moore & Co. For several years he has occupied the responsible position of Chief Clerk in the Custom House of this city. He fully enjoyed the respect and confidence not only of his associates, but of all our merchants who had business there. His place cannot easily be filled. His loss is a severe one to his numerous friends, as well as to the public at large. His funeral takes place to-day, from his late residence.

ROBBERY AND CAPTURE.—The residence of a Mrs. Crow, corner of Gay and Wood streets, Manayunk, was entered yesterday afternoon, during the absence of the family, and robbed of $31 in cash and $100 worth of jewelry. Mrs. Crow, on returning, discovered her loss, and at once sent word to the Thirteenth District Station House. Lieutenant Kelley gave special instructions to his men, and he also started out on the search, which proved successful. The thief, who gives his name as George Lewis, was found in a tavern at the corner of Grape and Cresson streets, with the jewelry in his possession. The cash he had disposed of. He will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

ALDERMAN CASES.—Anton Auer was charged before Alderman Delaney this morning with perjury, he having falsely sworn before Judge Stroud that he was the owner of valuable real estate which was shown to be worthless. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

Daniel Bixler, a conductor on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, was before the same Alderman, charged with assault and battery on the person of James Kelly. The conductor attempted to force Kelly from a passenger train on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Held in $500 bail to answer.

OLD STAGERS.—Two old jail-birds, but recently released from Cherry Hill, named Robert Ford and James Farley, last night forced an entrance to the private room of a Mr. Schaak, at Eighth and Spring Garden streets, for the purpose of robbery. Their movements attracted the attention of Officers McLaughlin and Flanigen, who at once took them into custody. They will have a hearing at the Central to-day.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.—The music at the High Mass to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, in this church, promises to be of unusual interest. A Mass by Choron, a French dramatic composer, is to be performed by a numerous choir, with the aid of the grand organ now completed by Standbridge Bros.; and a poetical rendering of the Christmas Anthem by Mr. Thunder, with a "chœur angelique" in the distance, will be sung at the Offertory.

THE RESULT OF A VOTE.—The double set of harness which was being ballotted for at the fair in aid of St. Theresa Church has been handed over to the Harmony Engine Company, they having received the highest number of votes. The vote was as follows:—For the Harmony Engine Company, 3176; Knickerbocker Ice Company, 2614; and Hugh Halpin, 923.

A VERY POPULAR DIVINE.—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, will preach in Philadelphia next Sunday morning and evening, and as his fame is abundant in all denominations, doubtless our readers will be glad to know they will have an opportunity of listening to him at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut and Eighteenth streets.

MASONIC.—Lodge No. 51, A. Y. M., held its annual election on for officers last evening, when the following named gentlemen were chosen to serve for the ensuing Masonic year:—William J. Barr, W. M.; John L. Thomson, S. W.; B. K. Jamison, J. W.; William L. Marshall, Secretary; and H. Jarvis C. Walker, Treasurer.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

How Christmas will be Observed in the City—Christmas Dinners, Amusements, Suspension of Business, Etc.

To-morrow's dawn will once more bring to us the greatest of our social holidays. The preparations for the event have been on a grand and elaborate scale, notwithstanding the depression of trade. The store windows present the gayest appearance. Presents for old and young, rich and poor, married and single, await the buyer. There will be many tired feet to-night, wearied with the endless tramping through the streets necessary to the hunt for Christmas gifts. Many worn-out clerks and jaded store-girls will seek their beds to-night thoroughly exhausted from waiting on unsuited customers. Eighth street and Chesnut street will bear the greatest brunt of the crowd. It is to be hoped, however, that the order against the horn nuisance, unsuccessful in former years, will be rigidly enforced. Pleasant as this amusement may seem to those participating, it is not one giving the most delightful sensations to the looker-on. Masquerading parties, though not open to the same objections, are also under the ban. All persons on Eighth or Chesnut street found wearing a mask, or in fancy costume, must expect to be marched to the station forthwith. At least that is supposed to be the order. The station house turnkeys are said to be preparing for their usual Christmas Eve guests.

Public and private schools have adjourned until the new year, to give both pupils and teachers a chance to enjoy the holidays. Most of the public schools have already held their Christmas exercises.

The churches will celebrate Christmas in a suitable manner. Those of the Episcopal, Moravian, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic denominations will hold their regular Christmas services.

Many Sunday-schools hold festivals either on the day or at some time during the week. The Nazareth M. E. Sabbath-school celebration will take place on Christmas night, in the church on Thirteenth street, below Vine. The exercises will consist of singing, recitations, and dialogues. The Twelfth Street M. E. Church will give a Christmas concert and celebration on Wednesday evening of Christmas week. The Evangelical Mission Church, Darien street, above Poplar, holds an anniversary on Christmas afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The day will be celebrated in the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Anne, Port Richmond, by solemn high mass and a sermon by Dr. Moriarty at 5 and 10½ o'clock A. M. A grand orchestra will take part in the last mass. The admission fee is one dollar. The French Protestant Church at Seventh and Spruce will hold a service at 11½ A. M.

A Christmas prayer meeting at 5 A. M. will take place in the Centenary M. E. Church, West Philadelphia. The Sunday School of the same church will give an exhibition at Morton Hall on Christmas night. There will also be a love feast this evening at the Zoar Church, on Brown street, above Fourth.

A Christmas dinner to the poor will be given by the teachers of the Sabbath and day schools of the Bedford Street Mission. The scholars under their care will sit down to a fine repast in the mission house, for which object contributions of money or catables are earnestly solicited. The dinner commences at twelve o'clock, before which interesting exercises by the children will take place in the chapel.

All banks and places of business generally will suspend business. The afternoon papers will not be issued. The Post Office will be entirely closed at 10 A. M., but the usual early and late night collections will be made. The library of the German Society will not be open as usual on Saturday afternoon and evening.

The markets will mostly be held to-day instead of to-morrow. Christmas trees and evergreens have been selling at fair prices all the week, but they can probably be had for a low figure to-morrow morning. A distribution of one thousand loaves of bread to the poor is announced to take place on Christmas morning from the northwest corner of Eleventh and Chesnut.

A great number of balls, parties, and sociables are on the programme for the day, at which those who prefer the "light, fantastic toe" can be delighted.

The theatres all announce double or triple bills. At the Arch *Little Dorrit* will be performed afternoon and evening.

At the Walnut *The Serious Family* and *The Carpenter of Rouen* will be given in the afternoon, and *Leah* in the evening. At the Chesnut Dickens' *Christmas Carol* and *Beauty and the Beast* will be given afternoon and evening. Fox's will give two variety performances.

Carncross & Dixey will give the new Christmas pantomime of the *Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe* at a matinee and in the evening. Duprez & Benedict's minstrels appear twice, and the Circus at Tenth and Callowhill performs morning, afternoon, and evening. The Haulons at the Academy appear in two performances, as do also Signor Blitz, his son, and Bobby.

Altogether Christmas promises to be a gay affair, and we may look for a happy and joyous season. We sincerely hope, as well as all our readers, that nothing may occur to impair its pleasures.

THE GIRLS' NORMAL SCHOOL held their Christmas exercises at 12 o'clock to-day, in the school building, Sergeant street, below Tenth. The following was the programme:—

Prayer.....Rev. Joseph D. Newlin
READING THE SCRIPTURES—Matt. ii.
Music—"Christmas Hymn."
Declamation—"The Boys"—Holmes,
Miss Mary E. Louden
PHYSICAL EXERCISES—FREE MOVEMENTS.
Declamation—"The Wreck of Rivermouth"—Whittier,
Miss Lizzie Philler
Music—Chorus: "Come Now and Haste Away."
Declamation—"What Mr. Robinson Thinks"—Lowell,
Miss Amanda C. Doerr
PHYSICAL EXERCISES—DUMB BELLS.
Declamation—"A Christmas Carol"—Vivien,
Miss Mary E. Jones
Music—Solo—Miss Rena H. Campbell.
ADDRESS.
Music—Chorus: "Winter Night."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 1:45 this A. M. was caused by the burning of the distillery owned by George Weist, located at Twenty-fourth and Master streets. The building, which was two and a half stories in height, partly brick and frame, was destroyed, together with the contents, consisting of a stationary engine, twelve large fermenting tubs, and two Tice meters, entailing a loss of about $8000. The premises have been unoccupied for some time back, and it is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.—We would recommend the other members of the police force to follow Officer Danehower's example. Yesterday he arrested one James Burke, at Third and Green streets, for close driving, who was fined five dollars by Officer Toland; A. C. Hare, at New Market and Green streets, for a similar offense; and Henry Brenthey, at Third and Noble streets, for obstructing the crossing. The latter two were fined by Alderman Cahill.

COLLISION ON THE DELAWARE.—About 6 o'clock last P. M., as the steamboat United States Rights, of the Camden and Amboy line, was leaving the slip at Walnut street wharf, she was run into by a schooner and considerably injured. The affair created considerable excitement amongst the passengers, but fortunately no one was hurt. The schooner struck the boat aft of the wheel-house, tearing away woodwork and all other obstacles.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—John Glenn, a carter, was arrested this morning by special agent J. H. Hutchinson, and brought before Recorder Givin, charged with cruelly beating and overloading his pair of mules. Held in $500 bail to appear at court.

TILL TAPPER.—Officer Develin yesterday arrested a chap in the Union Market House, Second street, above Callowhill, while in the act of tapping the till of one of the stalls. Alderman Kerr committed him.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—Business to-day is exceedingly dull, owing in a measure to the slim attendance of the merchants on 'Change, and the near approach of the Christmas holidays.

Bark is quoted at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Flour is inactive, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, at $4·25@4·75 for superfine; $4·87½@5·12½ for extras; $5·25@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·50@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·75@6·50 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $6·75@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25.

The Wheat market is without improvement; sales of 1000 bushels good and choice Pennsylvania red at $1·25@1·30. Rye is steady at $1. Corn is in limited request. Sales of old yellow at $1·04, and 6000 bushels new do. at 80@83c., according to dryness. Oats attract but little attention; sales of Pennsylvania at 55@57c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair demand, with sales at $8. Timothy is nominal at $4. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·25.

Whisky is steady. 50 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·01.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see second page.)

COOKE.—On Thursday, December 23, 1869, ANNA P., wife of Albert D. Cooke, and daughter of Allen R. Pharo. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 155 N. Sixteenth street, at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 27th instant.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAPER LUNACY CASE.

The Petitioner Remanded to the Asylum.

This morning Judge Ludlow delivered the following decision in the case of George W. Draper vs. The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane:—

Commonwealth ex. rel. Ebenezer Haskell vs. Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride.—Habeas Corpus—George W. Draper's case. This writ was issued under and by virtue of the act of Assembly of 20th of April, A. D. 1869.

Admonished by the character of the class of cases to which this one belongs of the delicate nature of the duty about to be performed, we have determined, on behalf of George W. Draper, the real party in interest, to lay aside the strict rules of law which guide us in determining most causes of a criminal and even civil nature, and to deal judicially with this unfortunate man as one would treat a suffering brother, child, or friend; or, as in the Orphans' Court, we would protect and guard the best interests of the minor children within our jurisdiction who are wards of the Court.

Proceeding to the investigation of the case, two or three thoughts naturally strike the mind upon reading the act of Assembly under which these proceedings have been instituted. And this is so, not indeed because the distinct provisions of the law are, when considered separately, new, but because the act groups together principles of action of vital importance, and thus presents the subject for consideration.

We see in this law the vast difference between a civilized free people and a savage nation. Here provision is made for the insane. They may be placed legally "in a hospital;" that is, not in a prison, but "in a building in which provision is made for the sick, the wounded, lunatics, or other unfortunate persons."

The insane, no longer cast out upon the cold charity of the world—a charity often harder than adamant and colder than ice—are to be treated as human beings, and the malady with which they are afflicted is to be conquered by the advice, care, and skill of scientific men, whose lives are to be devoted to a special object. It may be that a permanent cure can be effected; but if this be impossible, human sympathy and tender care yet follow the unfortunates, and sympathetic benevolence at least tends to alleviate a dreadful malady, or exercises a wise and beneficent restraint, until death closes the sufferings with the existence of the patient.

The second thought suggested by reading this law is, that all power over the person is liable to abuse, and, therefore, no man or woman shall be sent to even a hospital for the insane, unless upon certificates of personal examination by two physicians, signed and acknowledged before "a magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature and the respectability of the signers;" or upon the order of a court or law judge, after due examination, as specified in the act.

The right of personal liberty is thus jealously guarded, and the tendency to abuse is checked and restrained by the certainty of detection.

The third thought embodied in the law is, that any law judge may exercise a quasi visitorial power, for any respectable person may swear to a statement that an individual is not insane, and thereupon the writ of habeas corpus must issue.

No board of directors, no physician or assistant, however scientific or experienced—not even the walls of the building itself—can withstand the power of the great writ. Through its agency the law knocks at the door of the asylum, and asks why a human being is restrained of his or her liberty? An answer must be made, and an examination will take place—not in the dark, but before a judicial officer and at a public hearing.

The elements of advanced civilization among a free people are clustered together in this law; for here we have a hospital, a home for the sick recognized by law, the personal liberty of its inmates guarded, and a power existing which may at any time be exercised to prevent and arrest abuse and enforce clearly defined rights.

This brief analysis of the act of Assembly must satisfy any one that this remedial statute, if properly expounded, is a most beneficent one. If, however, its provisions are used for the purpose of unwise experiment and at the dictation of irresponsible persons, it will be fatal in its operations, not only to the institutions named, but also and especially to the unfortunate beings who may from time to time inhabit them. Next to the dreadful malady, no greater calamity can befall an insane man and his family than to exhibit in detail his weakness to the gaze of the public by an examination in court.

We have spoken of a hospital for the insane as a home for the sick and not a prison, and in giving an interpretation to the law this thought must not be overlooked.

This institution is like, in many respects, other public charities; but, inasmuch as its patients are afflicted with a subtle and peculiar disease, its powers in practice exceed those of other asylums in that, while it treats disease, it must of necessity exercise restraint.

There are three reasons why this should be so:—First, because the anxiety and distress of family and friends are thus alleviated; secondly, because the community is thereby protected; and thirdly, the patient is guarded and cared for, and, it may be, cured. When it appears by any evidence that a person has been sent to the asylum from a corrupt motive, or is unnecessarily restrained of his or her liberty, then indeed the potent agency of the great writ cannot be too speedily invoked; but when in any case it appears that no motive exists except the kindest and most benevolent, for the separation of one member of the family from all the rest, or of an individual from society, the Court ought to act with the greatest delicacy and care, before, by discharging the patient, it inflicts what in many cases proves to be an irreparable injury.

My own individual experience upon this bench justifies this remark; for while a premature discharge has, in one instance at least, caused the most disastrous results, in many cases the advice of the eminent superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital has proved to have been of the wisest and most beneficent character, and a disregard of it has been attended with nothing but unmixed injury.

While all this is to be said, it must also be remarked that in the past physicians have not always examined patients with that deliberation and caution which are so desirable, and they cannot be too careful when called upon to sign the certificates which consign men to the asylum; while the Superintendent and his assistants at the hospital must remember that, while many individuals may in one sense be of unsound mind, it does not always follow that they are fit subjects for the hospital. And in the management of the institution, these officers should, by repeated personal examinations, satisfy themselves of the fact that even raving maniacs are not abused and subjected to unnecessary restraint by any person or persons, and especially by subordinate officers.

All will agree that an insane and dangerous man ought to be restrained. The difficulty arises in that class of cases in which it appears that, while comparatively harmless, the patient is not able to take care of himself, is imbecile; and yet in some respects resembles a sane man with a feeble intellect or a mere child. How far is it justifiable to keep such persons within the walls of a hospital? The natural impulse of a sensitive nature is at once to grant a discharge or try an experiment; and especially is this case when the poor invalid has spent years in the asylum. Will we, by following either course, do the patient a benefit or an injury?

The answer to this last inquiry involves a responsibility little dreamed of by those who are not compelled to assume it.

If there existed in this country (as I am told there exists in Europe) a class of persons who earn their living by boarding imbeciles in secluded villages, and who thus voluntarily associate with, and care for, the unfortunate beings who thus compose the community, the difficulty would be solved; but what are we to do here, where a discharge from an asylum means often association with the members of a family under the most distressing and injurious circumstances, or a residence at a boarding-house with total strangers, and always contact with a world too ready to be either amused at the expense of the unfortunate imbecile, or to shun and avoid his society.

I do not quite agree with the accomplished and learned counsel for the Hospital, Mr. Biddle, that it is in all respects a desirable residence for anybody, because the inmates there are necessarily subjected to supervision and restraint; but I do agree with him in the view which he takes of its admirable adaptation to the wants of the demented, as well as of raving maniacs. Considering the fact that a system of classification exists in the hospital, and that patients of all classes are not thrown together; remembering that the most spacious buildings, well warmed in winter, and well ventilated at all seasons of the year, have been erected; that a library has been provided, with abounding amusements of every proper kind and description; that newspapers are contributed freely and delivered daily to the patients who desire it and are able to read them; that spacious grounds surround the institution, while horses and carriages are constantly used by the patients inside and outside of the walls of the institution; and finally, remembering that the whole establishment is under the supervision of an able and experienced scientific physician, with assistants whose qualifications cannot now be questioned, I am constrained to say that I will not turn my back upon all these advantages, and for the sake of an experiment subject any imbecile, now in the asylum, to danger and to death itself, until you satisfy me that some other place has been provided equal to the institution from which you desire rashly to remove the patient.

Having said this much of the principles involved in this case, I shall now proceed to apply them to the writ before me.

George W. Draper was sent to the Hospital many years ago by his father, his mother then being alive; during the lifetime of both father and mother, for ten or fifteen years, he remained in the asylum. At the death of his father, proceedings having been instituted for the purpose, a jury found him to be a lunatic. The report of the commission and jury of inquisition was filed on the 25th of March, 1865. On the same day the proceedings were confirmed by the Court; his brother was duly appointed committee of his person and estate, and gave adequate security, which was duly approved by the Court.

These proceedings were instituted under the advice of the able and judicious counsel for the estate of the father, Mr. Joseph A. Clay. By the will of John Draper, the father of George, the property of this son is placed in trust for his life, for his maintenance and support, with remainder to his other children should George die without issue. It is agreed by all parties before me that George W. Draper is now demented, and that he cannot be trusted in or out of the asylum without a "care-taker."

The evidence satisfies my mind that the family, and especially the committee of this unfortunate gentleman, have acted from the purest motives, and that he has expended all that was necessary for his comfort and support.

The vigilant and efficient junior counsel for the relator, Mr. Warriner, and also his senior colleague, David Paul Brown, Esq., whose eloquence and strength, not yet abated by length of years, are still expended in defense of personal liberty, both surprised me when they hinted at the probability of a mercenary motive being at the bottom of the continued confinement of George, and also complained because the interest of the trust fund had been made to support the patient.

The object of the father in creating a trust was to provide a permanent fund for the support of his unfortunate son, and this money has been faithfully and wisely expended for that purpose; and the idea that the brothers of George continued to confine him for the purpose of preventing his marriage, was so totally at war with the admitted fact of his actual imbecility that it hardly requires consideration.

Can it be possible that it ever entered into any man's mind that an individual who, for fifteen years of his father's life, was an admitted imbecile, and so continued, could enter into a contract of marriage? The policy of the law, for the most obvious reasons, ought to condemn any matrimonial engagement of the nature suggested.

But it is said that an experiment ought to be tried. We ask, how is this to be done?

The committee has a perfect right to say that the patient cannot live at his own home, and he must be the sole judge of his own action in this respect, for a moment's consideration will satisfy any one that his reasons may be of the most substantial nature.

Strangers then must take care of George, but how is this to be done and where, we again ask. He must be under restraint somewhere, all admit. Is it likely that outside of an institution specially adapted to the wants of the demented he will receive that care and attention which his condition imperatively demands?

But we are urged to take the responsibility. All this is well enough in argument, but can we forget that a mother's love bore an enforced separation from her beloved son for ten long years, and all for his good, although it tortured her maternal heart. Shall we not remember that his father, driven by the irresistible logic of facts, placed his offspring in this institution, and with most provident foresight established a trust, and thus to this day exercises parental control?

No brother or intimate personal friend asks for our interposition.

To take a proper and just responsibility in such a case as this requires not bravery, but courage; not that quality which sometimes degenerates into temerity, and is reckless of danger, but rather that other quality which is the result of reflection, and is always cool and collected.

Where our path of duty is plain, we ought judicially to be courageous, not brave.

Bowing to that mysterious dispensation of Providence which has deprived this man of his reason, we return him to the hospital, in the hope that at some future time, his committee and physicians may be able to restore him to society, or permit him, without injury, to be removed from the asylum. If this lingering hope shall fail, then in returning this patient to the institution, we solemnly charge those who shall have him in their keeping, to deal very tenderly with him, as they shall answer for it here and hereafter; thus gently led, his descending pathway shall be smoothed, and human sympathy, ever watchful, will continue to surround and follow him until the veil shall be rent in twain, and his disembodied spirit, freed from the clog of its earthly tenement, shall be ushered into another world.

There, our hope and faith teach us to believe that reason will resume her sway, the apparent inequalities of this mortal life shall be adjusted by Divine wisdom, and this now clouded intellect will develop capacities for culture and enjoyment as boundless as they shall be in duration, eternal.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

In the case of McElwee vs. the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for $1000.

A WONDERFUL DREAM.

BY "CORA MAY."

'Twas the night before Christmas: three dear little heads
Were safely bestowed in their warm trundle beds,
And three little stockings hung up in a row
Were brimming with goodies from top to the toe.
My eyes were heavy, my heart it was sad,
The glad merry Christmas could not make me glad:
For there was my "skeleton," *not* hidden away
In some lone closet, for by night and by day
It stood by my elbow, it grinned in my face;
For *months* I had vainly endeavored to chase
The mocking tormentor for once out of sight,
But ne'er could I do it, by day or by night.
It was only my work-basket, full to o'erflowing
Of dresses and aprons and family sewing;
I had sewed by night, I had sewed by day,
Yet this night before Christmas I saw, with dismay,
That terrible basket as full as ever:
And I said in my heart: it will last forever.
Just then—was I dreaming?—a dear little fellow,
The genuine Santa Claus, rosy and mellow,
And brimful of mischief, came in at the door.
I knew it was him—I had seen him before—
With such a huge bundle strapped on to his back:
He winked at me slyly, and out of the pack
A dear little Sewing Machine walked out.
And Santa Claus, turning himself about,
Said:—"My lady, I bring a rare gift to you.
I wish you a merry Christmas, adieu."
While I sat gazing with wonder and awe,
The cover flew off the machine, and I saw
My ponderous work-basket rolling up to it,
As if it was easy enough to do it.
Then I heard a so-t humming, and lost to my joy,
I saw there were jackets and pants for my boy,
Sewed up in a trice, and hung up in a row,
Ah, me! how that "GROVER & BAKER" did sew!
I knew 'twas a dream—but I gazed with delight,
Till I saw the basket was empty quite;
Then I woke with a sigh, and looked around,
Was I dreaming still, was I still spell-bound?
For there stood a "GROVER & BAKER" complete,
And my basket beside it, and two little feet
Were working the treadle with all their might,
And my basket was emptied that Christmas night.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

How the News of Mr. Stanton's Death was Received—The Opinion of a Democratic Newspaper.

The Niagara and Erie Railway Company—The International Postal Convention.

FROM NEW YORK.

The "Democrat" on Mr. Stanton's Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The *Democrat*, this morning, in announcing the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton, uses congratulatory display headings, and ends the obituary notice as follows:—

"We have nothing to rejoice over in the decease of Edwin M. Stanton, but we must recognize the work of a just Providence."

The different boards of brokers, upon hearing the intelligence of Mr. Stanton's death, adjourned until 3½ o'clock.

A Novel Charge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Two young Southerners were fined by the Hudson City Recorder to-day for cursing President Grant.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec 24.—Stocks, nothing doing. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 120¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1864, 111¾; do. 1865, do., 112; do. do., new, 114¾; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114⅞; 10-40s, 109; Virginia sixes, new, 54; Missouri sixes, 90½; Canton Company, 45; Cumberland preferred, 25½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 87; Erie, 22½; Reading, 99⅞; Adams' Express, 60½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 85½; Illinois Central, 131¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186; Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

There was not much doing in the regular boards, owing to the approaching holidays, and they suddenly adjourned on the announcement of Mr. Stanton's death.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Cotton quiet but steady, with sales of 300 bales middling upland at 25½c. Flour—State and Western dull, in buyers' favor; Southern dull. Wheat dull and declined 1c.; No. 2 spring, $1·23 delivered; winter red Western, $1·30. Corn heavy. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $29@30. Lard dull; steam-rendered, in tierces, 17½c. Whisky quiet; free, 99c.@$1.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Postal Convention.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Official proclamation is made to-day of the new postal convention between the United States and Great Britain, which will go into effect January 1.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boston Municipal Matters.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The City Council has authorized Mayor Shurtleff to petition the Legislature for an act providing that after the year 1870 the Board of Aldermen shall consist of sixteen members, one from each ward, to be elected on a general ticket, and Common Council to consist of three members from each ward.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Railway Matters.

TORONTO, Dec. 24.—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Erie and Niagara Railway Company, and to change the name to the Canada and Southern Railway Company, and also a bill incorporating the Canada and Southwestern Air Line Company, passed the Ontario Parliament.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Cotton dull and nominally 28c. Flour dull and but little doing. Wheat—good and prime red, $1·30@1·40. Corn—dry white, 85@87c.; yellow, 90@92c. Oats, 56c. Rye, $1·05. Mess Pork quiet at $31·50@32·50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 19c; shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 18¾@19c. Whisky dull at 97@98c. Business is light on account of the approaching holidays.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Benjamin Cook, on the charge of theft of a watch. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

—George Lewis was charged with robbing the house of a Mrs. Crow, at Manayunk, yesterday. A part of the stolen goods was found in his possession. He was held in $2000 bail to answer.

—John Thomas, accused of attempting to rescue a prisoner from Special Officer Merito, was held in $500 bail to answer.

—Thomas Pizazore alias Harvey, for alleged theft, was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

—William Matthias, alias Sherry, was accused of being connected with the gang styled the "Forty Thieves," and was committed to answer.

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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT TRIFLES,
IN
Bronze, Gilt, Wood, Leather, etc.
Inkstands, Writing Desks,
Pocket Books, Card Cases,
Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc.
Boxes of Fine Stationery,
WITH
INITIAL, MONOGRAM, ANIMALS, COMIC, ETC.
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SCOTCH AND VIENNA GOODS.
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And a large variety of Goods suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
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Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
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A handsome assortment of NICKNACKS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WRITING DESKS,
From $1·50 to $25·00.
BRONZE INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS,
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CIGAR, CARD, AND DRESSING CASES,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS,
CHESS, DOMINOES, PARLOR CROQUET,
PLAYING CARDS, GAMES,
VIENNA AND SCOTCH GOODS,
In great variety.
Boxes of Fine Stationery, stamped with initial, birds flowers, etc.
J. LINERD,
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IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

HOME AND ABROAD.

The Flight of Lopez Confirmed—Gen. Sickles' Diplomacy—The Texas Election—Foreign Ship News—Government Stores Robbed.

FROM EUROPE.

Christmas Weather.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The weather is clear, cool, and delightful, with a prospect of no remaining during the holidays.

Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 24.—Arrived, steamship North American, from Portland.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 24.—The steamship Hermann touched here to-day on the way to Bremen.

The Flight of Lopez Confirmed.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to-day. The flight of Lopez is fully confirmed. Nothing certainly is known as to his whereabouts, however.

Mr. Sickles' Diplomacy.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Advices from Madrid report that Minister Sickles submitted a project to the Spanish Government for guaranteeing neutrality. In the matter of the ocean cables, Minister Sickles previously procured the British Government's approval of the scheme.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Terry Assigned to the Command of Georgia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The President to-day issued an order, through General Sherman, assigning General Terry to the command of Georgia as a district, under the Reconstruction acts, in addition to his duties as commander of the Department of the South.

Cancelling Revenue Stamps.

*Despatch to The Evening